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TODAY: SPORTS Monfils Stakes Delayed, Page 20

300,000 Belgians Show Their Anger

Marchers Demand Reform Of Nation's Judicial System

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In an overwhelming outpouring of national emotion, some 300,000 Belgians marched through the streets of the capital on Sunday to protest the failings of the country's judicial system and political leadership in a pedophile case that has claimed the lives of four girls.

The marchers, many wearing white and carrying white balloons and white flowers to symbolize the innocence of childhood, walked behind the parents of the victims to lend their voices to a chorus of demands for reform.

"When I was small, I was always told that faith would move mountains, but I didn't understand what it meant," said Marie-Noelle Bouzet, a march organizer whose daughter, Elisabeth Brichet, disappeared in 1989 at the age of 12. "Now I understand."

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene, who met with families of the victims for two hours, announced the government would press for constitutional reforms to address several of their key demands. He said they would include putting an end to the political appointment of investigating magistrates and prosecutors, and providing victims' families with more information on criminal investigations.

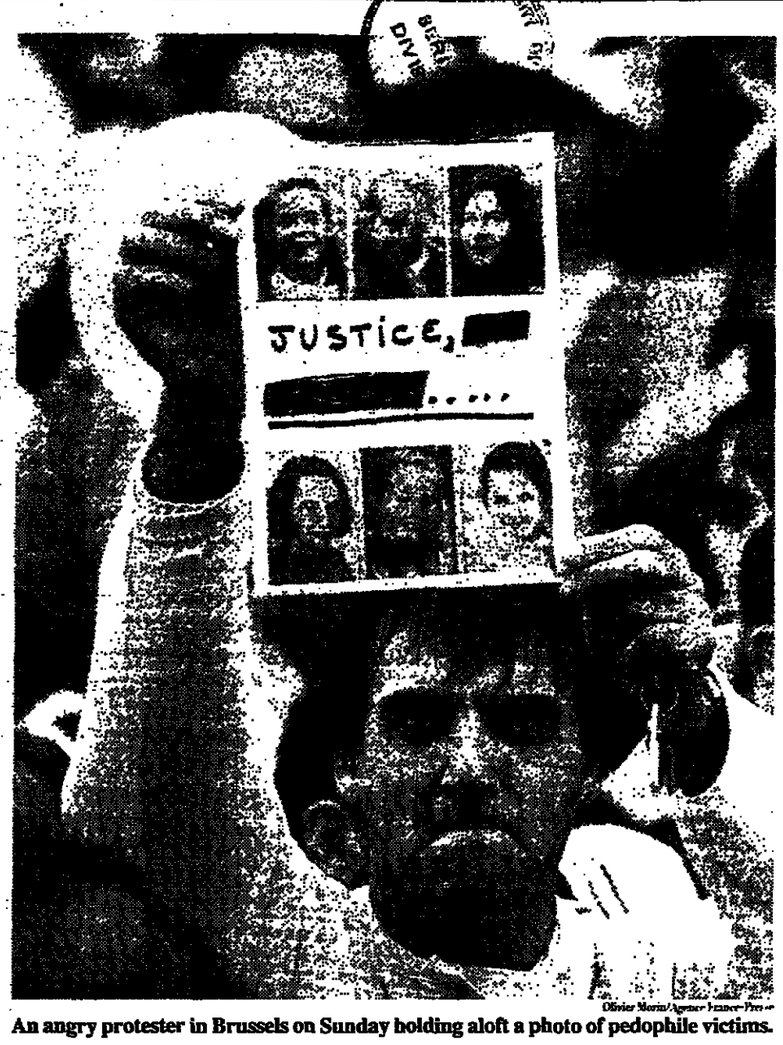
Families of the victims also said Mr. Dehaene had promised to set up a center modeled after the National Center for Missing Children in the United States.

The protest capped a week of demonstrations that expressed revulsion at the crimes as well as disgust at a justice system and political class regarded by many Belgians as at best incompetent, and at worst involved in a cover-up.

"It's the first time so many people have come together for one cause," said Louise De Branbanter, a Brussels dentist who marched Sunday with her two children, aged 1 and 5. "What happened has touched everybody deep inside," she said.

In a country of 10 million people, characterized more often by

See BELGIANS, Page 10



Olivier Morin/Agence France-Presse
An angry protester in Brussels on Sunday holding aloft a photo of pedophile victims.

Liberal Democrats Win Big Plurality In Japan's Election

Revolt Against Political Order Runs Out of Steam After 3 Years

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese voters extinguished a three-year-old rebellion against traditional politics in voting on Sunday, as results from the national elections gave a major victory to the party that has dominated the nation for most of the postwar era and that has been most reluctant to open up Japan to far-reaching change.

Despite widespread suggestions in the last few years that Japan was on the verge of a quasi-revolution that would transform government, the economy and society, there now seems less chance then ever of dramatic changes any time soon.

Final results Monday morning gave the Liberal Democratic Party, which despite its name is the most conservative political force in Japan, 239 seats in the 500-member lower house of Parliament, the most important chamber. That is just a dozen short of the majority it needs, and a bit of horse-trading will almost surely allow Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto to continue to govern with greater authority than he had before.

After the Liberal Democrats, the major finishers were the New Frontier Party with 156 seats; the Democratic Party with 52; the Social Democrats with 15, and the Communists with 26.

The election marked a major victory for the Liberal Democrats, who had governed Japan for 38 years as virtually a one-party state before being turned out of office in the last elections in 1993.

Japanese and foreigners alike then seemed almost giddy with hope that the country was on the verge of sweeping deregulation and restructuring to open up the economy and government, but not much happened — and the victory for the Liberal Democrats on Sunday seems to mark an end to that rebellion.

"There has been a lot of hype in the last three years about how there's going to be imminent change in Japan, and each time change has been snubbed."

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Itsuo Inouye/The Associated Press
Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto celebrating on Sunday.

Republicans See Little Hope of a Dole 'Miracle'

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — As the presidential campaign enters its final two-week rally, prominent Republicans around the country are increasingly, and more openly, expressing doubts that Bob Dole can gain enough ground to defeat President Bill Clinton.

Some in the party are already coming forward with stinging post-mortems of the Dole campaign; many said their overriding concern now was assuring that Mr. Dole has a respectable enough showing so that Republicans do not sacrifice control of Congress and local offices.

In state after state, dozens of Republican officeholders, candidates, strategists and party officials, interviewed after the final presidential debate here last week, said that short of some unforeseen crisis, they were hard-pressed to offer a scenario for a Dole victory. If fact, no one was willing to predict that Mr. Dole would triumph nationally.

Even Tom Slade, the state Republican chairman in Florida, long a Republican bastion, said that if Mr. Dole carries the state "it will be nothing short of a political miracle."

One of the most biting critiques came from Governor Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin, who had often been mentioned as a possible running mate for Mr. Dole. Earlier this year, he boasted that he could deliver his state for Mr. Dole. Now, he said, that appeared unlikely. "I thought George Bush's campaign was probably the poorest-run presidential campaign — and I think this is a close second," Mr. Thompson said Friday in a nationally syndicated radio program.

Describing his strained relations with the Dole campaign, which is not actively competing in Wisconsin, the governor said: "I've told them I've been disappointed, but they've stopped talking to me as of about a week ago. I told them how they could win Wisconsin, and they haven't taken my advice. They have too many people running the campaign in Washington.

"They should have got the Republican governors to run this campaign — and not run it from Wash-

See CAMPAIGN, Page 10

Seeking Role, Chirac Ruffles Israeli Feathers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel and France bickered over one issue after another surrounding the visit by President Jacques Chirac, even before he was due to set foot in Israel on Monday.

Mr. Chirac, given a hero's welcome in Syria, said Saturday that Middle East peace was in danger and that Europe must join Washington in sponsoring Arab-Israeli negotiations, contributing proposals and not just money.

But the Israeli prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, said, "I would be very careful before I would add more cooks to the broth." Mr. Netanyahu is locked in U.S.-brokered talks with Palestinians on Israel's delayed pullback from the West Bank town of Hebron.

"The United States is playing a very important role as facilitator," Mr. Netanyahu said during a visit to an army base.

He added, "I don't think at this time in such sensitive negotiations it would be wise to introduce another interlocutor."

Mr. Chirac later toned down his call in the light of Israeli hostility, but said Europe had every reason to be involved.

At a news conference in Damascus with President Hafez Assad of Syria, Mr. Chirac said, "I did not come here to teach people lessons."

He added: "Naturally we are not trying to force our way in. I am simply saying that we are available and that we have valid reasons to be involved, and that a certain balance of things may justify the presence of Europe and of France."

On Sunday, the Israeli foreign minister, David Levy, said: "A mediator entering into the conflict — or into the negotiations — is inconceivable. Every force that will enter into the negotiations puts obstacles into the negotiations."

"Europe is an important element in encouraging and helping everything around the negotiations, in strengthening the economy, and we cooperate with it," Mr. Levy added. "As for interference in the negotiations, these are coercive negotiations. So we reject this out of hand."

The United States and Israel are against EU involvement in the negotiations, which the European Union, the biggest source of financial aid for the Palestinians, is demanding.

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Just Business as Usual

Asians Surprised by Fuss Over Donations By Indonesians to the Clinton Campaign

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — In a city better known for its wealth than aesthetics, the glass-walled hexagonal twin towers of the Lippo Center occupy a commanding spot among the knot of skyscrapers in Hong Kong's business district, rising dramatically near the harbor's edge among such more familiar citadels of power as Citibank, Bank of America and the Bank of China.

Lippo Center is the home of Lippo Ltd., the Hong Kong flagship company

Dole seeks campaign finance overhaul. Page 3. • Riady family relies on local ties. Page 11.

of an Indonesian conglomerate and the springboard for Lippo's expansion into south China.

The list of occupants reads like a Who's Who of international corporate finance — banks, securities firms, insurance houses, the local branch of the American law firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, and Entergy Corp., the parent company of Arkansas Power and Light.

So it was not considered unusual that one of Lippo's regular visitors several years ago was the little-known but fast-rising governor of Arkansas, Bill Clinton, stopping by while leading state trade delegations around Asia. Those trips were not big news because most of the people who worked at the Lippo Center knew that Mr. Clinton was a longtime friend of Lippo's young vice chairman, James Riady.

"The Clintons have been in this bank a couple of times, before he was president," said John Muncy, executive vice president of the Hong Kong Chinese Bank, a Lippo-held commercial bank headquartered at the center. "They came to Asia on trade missions and they'd come through. Everybody knows they were friends. It's amazing to see it take this surprising turn."

The "surprising turn" is the recent disclosure that associates of the Riadys and the Lippo Group donated more than half a million dollars to Mr. Clinton's campaign and to the Democratic National Committee, followed by the news Friday that the Democrats had removed a former top Lippo official in the United States, John Huang, from a key fund-raising position after he raised millions of dollars for the national committee, some in questionable contributions.

The Riady family and Lippo executives have donated more than $270,000 to Democratic Party committees since Mr. Clinton was nominated in 1992, while an Indonesian couple with permanent resident status in the United States, Soraya and Arief Wiriadinata, the daughter and son-in-law of the Lippo bank's late co-founder, donated $450,000 to the Democratic National Committee in the last year, according to Federal Election Commission records.

Bob Dole, the Republican challenger, has accused the Democrats of using illegal foreign funds to finance Mr. Clinton's re-election, while other prominent

See LIPPO, Page 10

AGENDA

Taleban Launches Raids After Foes Attack Airport

KABUL (AP) — Rockets landed near an airport on the outskirts of Kabul on Sunday as fighting between the Taleban movement and troops from the deposed government again threatened the capital.

The Taleban retaliated for the airport assault with air raids on former government troops dug in around the military base at Bagrame, 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of the capital. Troops loyal to the deposed military chief, Ahmed Shah Masoud, captured the military base Saturday, handing the Taleban its greatest setback since it overran Kabul on Sept. 27. Since then, Mr. Masoud's troops have continued their march toward the capital. (Page 4)

U.S. Now Favors Postponement Of Municipal Elections in Bosnia

Senior officials in the Clinton administration have concluded that the municipal elections scheduled for next month in Bosnia should be put off if a face-saving way can be found for doing so, U.S. officials in Vienna and in Washington said Sunday.

The officials cited Bosnian Serb intransigence and logistical difficulties as contributing to the U.S. view, which makes it likely that the elections will be postponed. Such a step would portend keeping American troops in Bosnia well into next year, U.S. and European officials said. (Page 10.)

PAGE TWO
A Wave of Crime Has Swept Iraq Since the Gulf War

THE AMERICAS Page 3.
As Nicaragua Votes, the United States Remains Neutral

ASIA/PACIFIC Page 4.
Malaysia Cracks Down on Employers of Illegal Workers



Santiago Lyon/The Associated Press
A Taleban tank crew member surveying shelling Sunday north of Kabul. Troops loyal to the deposed military chief were advancing toward the capital.

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	E£ 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Italian Justice Struggles to Come to Terms With the 'Last' Nazi

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — From his cell at Regina Coeli, the same Roman prison where, 52 years ago, he randomly rounded up victims for one of the bloodiest Nazi reprisals committed in Italy, Erich Priebke told an Italian member of Parliament last week that he now understands what he did wrong.

"Do you know what my mistake was?" said the 83-year-old former SS captain. "To be the last."

The case against Mr. Priebke, a major participant in the execution of 335 Italian civilians on March 24, 1944, at the Ardeatine Caves outside Rome, has been difficult from the start.

And as perhaps the last of Europe's Nazi war crimes cases, it has raised the old issue of responsibility for atrocities committed in wartime, an issue the Italian justice system has yet to resolve.

Found in 1994 in Argentina, where he had lived openly for decades under his real name and with a German passport, Mr. Priebke was brought back to face a trial that had actually begun in 1948. At that trial, Mr. Priebke's commander, Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Kappler, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. But five other SS officers, including one with a higher rank than Mr. Priebke's, were acquitted "for having acted out of the necessity of obeying received orders."

Had Mr. Priebke not escaped from a British prison camp before the trial, he, too, might have been acquitted, a point he has made in numerous interviews. In conversations last week with the Italian lawmaker Vittorio Sgarbi, he noted that in the years since the war, he openly traveled to Italy, Germany and the United States, without any problems.

"Now here I am," he said, "responsible for everything."

Since his extradition from Argentina in December 1995, Mr. Priebke and his lawyers have stuck to a single line of defense:

As an SS officer, he had no choice but to obey orders said to have come from Hitler himself, who wanted harsh reprisals for the killing of 33 German soldiers by Italian partisans in Rome.

Mr. Priebke has never once wavered from this defense.

"He is a man who has gone through life without learning anything," said Tullia Zevi, president of the Association of Italian Jewish Communities, which took part in the case on behalf of the families of the 75 Jews who were among the victims at the Ardeatine Caves.

Last August, many in Italy were stunned when a military court freed Mr. Priebke, saying that because he had been acquitted of aggravating circumstances and his crime had been reduced to complicity in multiple homicides, the 30-year

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'Like Wolves' / **Death of a Grandfather**

Crime Engulfs Iraq

By Neil MacFarquhar
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — The killers got caught because one of them did not mourn. After the 72-year-old man, who had been grandfather to an entire neighborhood, was found strangled with a wire and his jugular slit with a kitchen knife, thousands of people turned out to pay their respects. But when the last verses of the Koran had been read and the three-day wake ended, one of the steps taken by detectives was to sit down with family members to determine whether everyone who should have been there had shown up.

Relatives realized that a business administrator who sometimes helped out around the victim's appliance store had stayed away. The detectives found the 25-year-old man leaving the local passport office, a newly minted exit visa in his hands, and, concealed under his sleeve, a jagged bullet wound inflicted by the struggling victim.

The victim's children said that the suspect and his cousin, a 30-year-old engineer who wept at the funeral, were so desperate for the $400 each needed for a passport to start a new life outside Iraq that they killed their neighbor to steal his safe.

"He trusted us, his family trusted us," one of them confessed in court. "We thought we would get away with it because we were a family beyond suspicion."

At one time, the country's general prosperity combined with Islam's strong social mores meant that Iraqis lived with their front doors unlocked and their car keys dangling in the ignition. Murder was largely confined to the political echelons that used it as a debating tool.

But 16 years of living on a war footing is taking its toll. What started as a ripple of assaults after the 1980-88 war with Iran, when tens of thousands of veterans came home to no work, has become a wave of killing and theft. Iraqis say that murder for money is a symptom of the general desperation six years after international sanctions were imposed to punish Iraq for invading Kuwait.

"Criminals have discovered that death is something simple," said Abdel Razak Abd Wahad, Iraq's poet laureate. "They have become heartless, like groups of wolves who are hungry will do anything. We have too much killing, too much murder, too many thieves. Our lives have been destroyed. If we did not have an old civilization, if we did not know that life somehow goes on, we would probably be cannibals by now."

Crime statistics are hard to come by in Iraq. Senior officials at the Ministry of Justice said they do not have exact figures on the prison population, the number of murders or violent thefts. They said that in the six years since the Gulf War the number of murders had gone up roughly 10 percent, with about 250 capital cases reaching the top appeals court each year, while thefts have gone up 12 percent.

IRAQIS and diplomats with long experience in Baghdad say they believe those figures are much too low, with the increase closer to 50 percent. They point out that before the war, the rare violent crime would bring any neighborhood to a standstill. Now, Iraqis shrug off such incidents and go on with their lives.

"You hear stories about brother killing brother in a dispute over a car," said Wamidh Nadhmi, a professor of political science at Baghdad University. "These kinds of things could not have been imagined before. The need for money is breaking the moral codes of Iraqi society."

Everyone from Iraq's top judge to the man on the street says the crime rate can actually be charted based on the exchange rate of the dinar. When the dinar falls and food becomes relatively more expensive, killings and robbery soar, according to the conventional wisdom. When the dinar rises, as it has for much of the last year because of optimistic projections that the country would again sell oil under UN supervision, crime rates also sink.

"Most of those convicted were just trying to fulfill their daily needs," said Judge Abd Majid Janabi, who is chief justice of the Court of Cassation, Iraq's highest court.

The judge said that in 1994 and 1995, Iraq put into effect a series of harsher penalties to try to reverse the soaring crime rate. These included chopping off hands for theft, the traditional Islamic punishment, and an automatic death sentence for particularly violent robberies or any kind of murder. Some Iraqis argued that the laws actually increased the murder rate because those desperate enough to commit robbery figured they had less to lose by killing any potential witness.

There were also widespread objections to the Islamic punishment by international human-rights organizations and army doctors who were supposed to amputate the hands. Iraq's ruling Baath Party has long espoused a secular society, depicting states like Saudi Arabia that observe such Islamic customs as barbaric. Judge Janabi said that only eight or nine amputations were carried out before an amnesty was declared.

"The law remains on the books, but it is not applied," he said. "It is really to serve as a deterrent."

Hard-line religious scholars grumble that the crime rate would tumble if the practice was observed.

"Cutting off one hand is better than hearing about all these thousands of robberies," said Sheikh Abdullah Shekhri, the director of the sprawling Imam Azam Mosque.

Almost anything not nailed down seems up for grabs. Men who buy sacks of dirt from goldsmiths hoping to filter out salable gold dust said their dirt got stolen.

A German reporter recently emerged from a mosque to find that his shoes had been taken, a once inconceivable breach of custom. Iraqis who leave homes unattended for a few hours sometimes return to find the contents stripped and even the doors gone. Car theft has become the most common crime, with taxi drivers frequently killed for their vehicles.

IN response, the police have beefed up the "Most Wanted" segment on their weekly television program "The Ministry of the Interior and Society."

Iraqis sometimes accuse poorly paid police officers of being behind the crime wave. There have been reports of a shake-up inside the top echelon of the Interior Ministry this year, with the official in charge of security for Baghdad arrested for helping to run a car-smuggling ring.

But in general, the government tries to blame the United States for the problem because it promotes the economic sanctions.

Relatives of the slain appliance dealer said that at their trial, the two men accused of the killing said they planned it to coincide with the three hours each night when the neighborhood's electricity was shut off, a standard part of life under the sanctions throughout Iraq. The victim only opened the metal gates to his home because he knew the two men. He had even lent one of them the money for the car they used.

Neighbors later said that they heard the gunshot that went off during the initial struggle inside the house and also heard the loud crash when the two men dropped the safe while lugging it out the kitchen door. But no one emerged to investigate.

"Everyone sits in their houses and closes the door and doesn't care what happens to anyone else," said the victim's daughter. "It is a change, and it is shocking."

After persuading an ironmonger to cut open the safe, the men said, they changed the Iraqi dinars and gold jewelry inside for dollars.

"The dollar is the master of the situation," testified the 25-year-old, according to the victim's family members.

The judge shot back: "Yes, it is for people like you," and ultimately sentenced both men to be hanged.



The New York Times

Iraqis watching the TV show "Ministry of the Interior and Society," which broadcasts the Most Wanted list.

Sweden Looks To Pretoria For Clues to Palme Slaying

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The disclosure that the Swedish government secretly provided hundreds of millions of dollars to the anti-apartheid movement during South Africa's years of white-minority rule has shed new light on how big a thorn Sweden was in the side of Pretoria's apartheid rulers.

Swedish investigators in South Africa last week were investigating accusations that the former government held such deep enmity for the Swedes that it arranged the assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme in Stockholm in 1986. Mr. Palme was a vociferous opponent of apartheid who helped initiate the global economic sanctions against the system of racial separation that ended in 1994.

Security agents of the apartheid period had a long record of doing away with opponents, but whether their efforts were ever directed at a foreign head of government has yet to be proved. Johan Brisman, of the Swedish Embassy in Pretoria, said his government was treading cautiously in its investigation.

On a visit to Cape Town, Foreign Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallen of Sweden revealed that her government gave about $400 million in humanitarian assistance to apartheid opponents from the mid-1970s to the early 1990s. Much of that aid went to the African National Congress — then the main liberation movement and now the majority party in Parliament.

Inside South Africa, Swedish funds supported families of detainees as well as a host of human rights, cultural, legal aid, religious, labor and civic groups.

Mr. Brisman said that Sweden's development aid agency disbursed funds, which were smuggled into South Africa by a network of sympathizers.

Sweden's Social Democratic governments were more generous to the anti-apartheid movement than perhaps the governments of any other country. As a result, South African security agents frequently snooped around Stockholm. One agent infiltrated the Swedish office of an international educational aid fund that assisted South African exiles.

That agent, Craig Williamson, was in Stockholm when Mr. Palme was killed, Swedish police have said. Last month in the Pretoria Supreme Court, one of the apartheid era's most notorious hit men, Eugene de Kock, testified that Mr. Williamson or agents working with him carried out the Palme assassination. Mr. de Kock made the claim to mitigate his sentence on 89 criminal convictions, including six for murder.

Two other agents made subsequent accusations of South African involvement in the Palme killing, prompting a Swedish prosecutor and a police investigator to travel here "to evaluate whether there is any truth in the allegations," Mr. Brisman said.

Mr. Williamson is in jail in Angola. The murky case against him there may be related to his immigration status or the nature of his business dealings.

Although he has confessed in the press to three bombings that killed apartheid foes, Mr. Williamson never has been prosecuted. His case may be heard by the commission here that is investigating human rights abuses during the apartheid years.

Iraqi-Backed Kurds Recapture Ground

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

DOKHAN, Kurdish-Controlled Northern Iraq — Advancing behind a hail of artillery and rocket fire, Kurdish fighters favored by Iraq appeared to have recaptured much of the ground they lost last week to a rival Kurdish group said to receive arms and support from Iran.

By Sunday afternoon, hundreds of heavily armed fighters from the Kurdistan Democratic Party were poised on a hill overlooking this strategic mountain town, situated at the apex of a broad valley north of Baghdad in the so-called Kurdish safe area protected by U.S., French and British warplanes.

Military commanders on the scene said some of their fighters had already advanced to the center of the city, site of a major hydroelectric dam that supplies power to much of northern Iraq.

A senior official of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, led by Massoud Barzani, said Sunday night that Mr Barzani's fighters had advanced to within a few miles of Sulaimaniyah, the second-largest city in northern Iraq and the last major stronghold of the rival Patriotic Union of Kurdistan led by Jalal Talabani.

United Nations military officials in northern Iraq said that they could not confirm the specific claims but that Mr. Barzani's group did appear to have made significant advances in the last two days.

Only a week ago, Mr. Barzani's forces beat a hasty retreat from Sulaimaniyah and surrounding areas in the face of an unexpectedly punishing assault from Mr. Talabani's forces. News of the turnaround will be welcomed in Baghdad, which last month formed a tactical alliance with Mr. Barzani's group as a first step toward re-establishing government authority in the rebellious Kurdish area.

Since Mr. Talabani launched his offensive Oct. 10, the United States has warned Iran and Iraq to stay out of the fighting and ordered a senior diplomat, Robert Pelletreau, to the region in hopes of arranging a cease-fire.

U.S. Airlines to Start Testing Tougher Security Measures

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — To reduce the threat of bombs, several small domestic U.S. airlines have recently begun verifying that each bag in the cargo holds belongs to a passenger aboard the flight, and on Nov. 1, larger airlines will begin a major study on what it would take for them to do the same, according to the White House commission that was established after the crash of Trans World Airlines Flight 800.

In addition, one airline, Northwest, has begun using its reservations computers to "profile" passengers, officials said. This process involves eliminating 80 percent to 93 percent of the passengers on any given flight from close scrutiny, and searching the bags of the remainder.

The White House Commission on Aviation Safety and Security recommended in early September that "bag matching," which is standard on international flights, be tested on domestic flights within two months. It also called for the profiling, which Northwest is trying out with a $2.5 million grant from the Federal Aviation Administration.

Airline and government officials are being vague, though, and the exact provisions and details of the bag matching and profiling measures are secret.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Malaysia-China Air Links

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Malaysia has secured landing rights to three new destinations in China, and an additional frequency each to Beijing and Guangzhou, Bernama news agency reported Sunday.

China has approved twice weekly flights to Shanghai and Shenzen effective immediately, the agency quoted the Malaysian transportation minister, Ling Liong Sik, as saying in Rangoon. Landing rights at Xiamen for twice weekly flights will be effective at later.

The additional flights to Beijing and Guangzhou will begin in 1998, he said.

This Week's Holidays

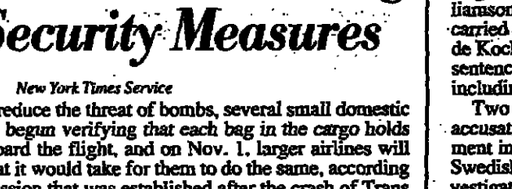
Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Macao, Somalia.
TUESDAY: Central African Republic, Somalia.
WEDNESDAY: Hungary, Thailand.
THURSDAY: Zambia.
FRIDAY: Grenada, Kazakstan, Taiwan.
SATURDAY: Austria, Sri Lanka, Taiwan.
SUNDAY: Burma.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Cold in the northern Plains Tuesday and Wednesday. Cool and wet in the Pacific Northwest Wednesday as a storm system moves in from the Pacific. Warm and dry along the East Coast Tuesday and Wednesday. The Southwest will remain sunny and warm into Thursday.

Europe
Very mild and breezy with plenty of sunshine in London Tuesday and Wednesday, but it may thunderstorm Thursday. Paris, Nice and Madrid will be sunny and warm. Istanbul and Ankara will be cloudy, windy and chilly through the period with showers, but it will warm up in Rome with abundant sunshine.

Asia
Chilly in Beijing with showers Tuesday, then dry and cool despite plenty of sunshine. Mild in Seoul Tuesday with some sun, then showers Wednesday and turning cooler. Tokyo will be mild with some sun through the period, but it may shower Thursday. Heavy rains are likely in Phnom Penh.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	27/80	18/64 s	27/80	18/64 s
Amsterdam	12/53	6/43 pc	12/53	11/52 c
Ankara	19/66	6/43 s	12/53	-1/31 r
Athens	19/66	12/53 pc	17/62	9/48 pc
Barcelona	22/71	14/57 pc	23/71	16/61 pc
Belgrade	10/50	2/35 r	8/46	4/39 r
Berlin	11/52	4/39 r	11/52	6/43 pc
Brussels	14/57	6/43 pc	13/55	10/50 c
Budapest	12/53	4/39 pc	10/50	4/39 r
Copenhagen	11/52	6/43 r	10/50	6/43 pc
Costa Del Sol	29/79	15/61 s	27/80	17/62 s
Dublin	13/55	11/52 pc	19/66	13/55 c
Edinburgh	11/52	6/43 c	14/57	12/53 r
Florence	20/68	11/52 pc	16/64	8/46 s
Frankfurt	12/53	5/41 pc	11/52	4/39 pc
Geneva	14/57	7/44 r	13/55	6/46 pc
Helsinki	8/46	3/37 r	7/44	1/34 c
Istanbul	14/57	10/50 r	12/53	6/43 sh
Las Palmas	28/82	22/71 pc	29/84	22/71 s
Lisbon	24/75	17/62 s	23/73	17/62 s
London	14/57	8/46 pc	17/62	10/54 c
Madrid	25/77	12/53 pc	29/79	11/52 s
Mallorca	21/70	18/61 pc	21/70	17/62 pc
Milan	18/66	9/48 c	16/61	7/44 pc
Moscow	9/48	8/46 r	10/50	6/43 r
Munich	10/53	2/35 r	8/46	1/34 pc
Nice	23/73	18/61 c	21/70	14/57 s
Oslo	7/44	6/43 r	10/50	4/39 pc
Paris	14/57	5/41 pc	15/59	9/48 pc
Prague	10/50	3/37 r	8/46	1/34 c
Reykjavik	11/52	7/44 r	10/50	9/48 r
Rome	21/70	13/55 pc	21/70	10/50 s
St. Petersburg	11/52	9/48 r	9/48	3/37 r
Stockholm	8/46	3/37 c	7/44	2/35 c
Strasbourg	16/61	5/41 c	11/52	6/43 c
Tallinn	8/46	3/37 r	7/44	1/34 c
Venice	18/64	9/48 c	16/61	7/44 s
Vienna	11/52	6/43 pc	10/50	3/37 c
Warsaw	9/48	2/35 pc	9/48	3/37 r
Zurich	14/57	6/43 r	9/48	5/41 c

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	31/88	17/62 s	32/89	18/64 s
Beirut	27/80	20/68 pc	24/75	17/62 sh
Cairo	31/88	18/64 s	29/82	18/39 s
Damascus	29/84	13/55 s	26/73	9/48 pc
Jerusalem	28/79	14/57 s	24/75	11/52 s
Luxor	36/100	17/62 s	37/98	14/57 s
Riyadh	31/88	17/62 s	32/89	18/64 s

North America

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	2/29	-9/16 s	1/34	-6/22 pc
Atlanta	25/77	13/55 s	21/70	9/48 pc
Boston	12/53	7/44 r	16/61	11/52 r
Chicago	17/62	10/50 c	11/52	0/32 r
Dallas	24/75	7/44 pc	17/62	7/44 pc
Denver	4/39	-9/16 pc	10/50	-2/29 s
Detroit	16/61	8/46 pc	14/57	4/39 r
Honolulu	29/84	24/75 t	32/89	22/71 pc
Houston	29/84	16/61 c	21/70	9/48 pc
Los Angeles	27/80	18/63 s	27/80	14/57 s
Miami	29/84	21/70 s	29/82	22/71 pc
Minneapolis	11/52	2/35 sh	5/41	-3/27 r
Montreal	8/46	3/37 r	14/57	8/46 pc
Nassau	28/84	23/73 s	31/88	23/73 pc
New York	13/55	8/46 r	16/64	13/53 pc
Orlando	28/82	16/61 s	27/80	16/61 pc
Phoenix	24/75	8/46 s	26/79	13/55 s
San Fran.	21/70	11/52 s	21/70	12/53 pc
Seattle	12/53	6/46 sh	16/68	11/52 r
Toronto	13/55	7/44 r	14/57	8/46 c
Vancouver	8/46	5/46 sh	14/57	8/46 pc
Washington	17/62	9/48 c	18/66	10/50 pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bali	32/89	23/73 pc	32/89	23/71 pc
Bangkok	31/88	23/71 c	31/88	23/73 c
Beijing	21/70	11/52 pc	18/66	8/46 s
Bombay	30/86	25/77 t	29/84	24/75 sh
Calcutta	31/88	21/70 s	30/86	23/71 pc
Chiang Mai	31/88	21/70 c	31/88	21/70 c
Colombo	29/82	23/73 r	28/82	23/73 t
Hanoi	31/88	23/73 r	29/84	24/75 pc
Ho Chi Minh	33/91	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 sh
Hong Kong	29/82	23/73 s	27/80	22/71 pc
Islamabad	33/91	12/53 s	34/93	11/52 s
Jakarta	32/89	26/79 pc	31/88	24/75 t
Karachi	37/98	19/66 s	37/98	19/66 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 t
K. Kinabalu	29/84	23/71 t	29/84	21/70 t
Manila	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 sh
New Delhi	35/97	16/61 s	36/97	15/59 s
Phnom Penh	29/84	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 c
Phuket	31/88	22/71 c	31/88	23/73 c
Rangoon	31/88	23/73 c	30/86	23/71 c
Seoul	18/64	7/44 pc	21/70	9/48 pc
Shanghai	23/73	14/57 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Singapore	31/88	22/71 t	30/86	23/71 t
Taipei	25/77	24/75 r	27/80	24/75 sh
Tokyo	16/61	8/46 s	16/61	8/46 s
Vientiane	30/86	23/73 c	29/84	23/73 pc

Africa

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algiers	29/79	13/55 s	27/80	16/61 s
Cape Town	19/64	8/48 s	21/70	11/52 pc
Casablanca	29/84	19/66 s	29/84	18/64 s
Harare	29/84	10/50 s	29/84	11/52 s
Lagos	30/86	23/73 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Nairobi	25/77	14/57 r	27/80	13/55 pc
Tunis	29/71	12/53 pc	24/75	14/57 pd

Latin America

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Buenos Aires	17/62	3/37 s	17/62	6/43 c
Caracas	30/86	18/64 pc	30/86	18/64 pc
Lima	20/68	14/57 c	21/70	14/57 c
Mexico City	23/73	12/53 pc	23/73	11/52 pc
Rio de Janeiro	31/88	20/68 pc	28/82	19/66 t
Santiago	22/71	6/43 pc	22/71	6/43 pc

Oceania

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Auckland	18/64	12/53 pc	17/62	10/51 r
Sydney	18/64	10/50 s	19/66	11/52 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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THE AMERICAS

Dole Criticizes Foreign Funding

Republican Urges Overhaul Of Campaign Contributions

The Associated Press

NASHUA, New Hampshire — Keeping his focus on politics and funding, Bob Dole proposed an overhaul of campaign financing on Sunday to keep big money and foreign interests out and "to preserve the American people's confidence in the system."

"We simply cannot allow the political influence of any American to be outweighed by foreign money," said Mr. Dole. He was referring to recent revelations that people with ties to an Indonesian conglomerate have raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Democratic Party.

"In an American election, the voice of a single citizen must speak louder than the entire world," Mr. Dole told an audience of a few hundred at Daniel Webster College.

Under current federal rules, foreigners who are legal U.S. residents can donate money to American candidates, and in fact Mr. Dole has received such donations himself. U.S. subsidiaries of foreign companies also can make contributions, if the money was earned in the United States.

Mr. Dole said that only U.S. citizens who are eligible to vote should be allowed to donate money. He also called for wider reforms.

"If we're going to preserve the American people's confidence in the system," the Republican said, "we need to return campaign finance to the front burner."

He said a bipartisan commission should tackle overall campaign finance reform that Congress has never been able to carry out and failed to do so again this year.

These were among several other "core principles" that were laid out:

• Abolishing so-called soft money, contributions from corporations, labor unions and other entities to help political parties finance ad campaigns and other efforts.

• Reducing the influence of special-interest political action committees, although he did not say how. Mr. Dole is among politicians in both parties who have long benefited from their largesse.

• Ending the practice by some labor unions of using members' dues to pay for independent efforts aimed at influencing elections.

President Bill Clinton's reelection team said Mr. Dole was being hypocritical in calling for campaign finance reform when he had opposed many such measures in Congress, including last year when a major effort failed to limit Senate and House campaign spending and abolish political action committees.

A Clinton campaign spokesman, Joe Lockhart, said: "We agree that campaign finance reform is long overdue and should be dealt with in a bipartisan fashion. But it's a little late and disingenuous for Bob Dole to promote campaign finance reform."

He added, "It's too bad that Senator Bob Dole's record doesn't match candidate Dole's rhetoric."

■ Fund-Raiser Removed

Ruth Marcus and Lena H. Sun of The Washington Post reported earlier:

The Democratic National Committee has removed the vice chairman of its finance arm, John Huang, from fund-raising duties and asked the Federal Election Commission to investigate questions about contributions that Mr. Huang helped solicit.

The press secretary for the committee, Amy Weiss Tobe, said Mr. Huang had stopped "active fund-raising" because he "is devoting his full attention to" dealing with questions about whether some donations were proper.

She said the committee believed that an investigation by the Federal Election Committee, some of which have taken years, "would be the best and fairest approach to take."

After the announcement of Mr. Huang's removal from fund-raising activities Friday, Republicans derided the Democrats' turn to the election committee as an effort to delay questions about suspect contributions until after the election.

The communications director of the Republican National Committee, Ed Gillespie, said Mr. Huang's new task of investigating the donations was "a little like O.J. Simpson dedicating his life to finding the killer."

Of the election commission's investigation, he said: "This is just a smoke screen by the DNC. They're trying to get this story to die until at least after the election."



Pavel Bendov/Reuters

Arnoldo Aleman, right, giving a thumbs-up to Jimmy Carter in Managua.

U.S. to Accept Nicaragua Vote

Washington 'Not Taking Sides,' Clinton Envoy Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — The head of a U.S. government delegation monitoring the presidential election in Nicaragua on Sunday said the Clinton administration favored no candidate and would respect the results of the vote no matter who won.

President Bill Clinton's envoy to the election, J. Brian Atwood, said: "On behalf of the U.S. government, we're not taking sides in this election. We can accept whoever the Nicaraguan people select."

The front-runner, Arnoldo Aleman of the rightist Liberal Alliance, is running against former President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front. They are followed by a jumble of 21 lesser candidates.

Earlier this month, the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, questioned Mr. Ortega's democratic credentials, saying, "We remember the past."

Mr. Ortega's Sandinistas fought an eight-year civil war against U.S.-backed rebels in the 1980s that left 25,000 dead. His Marxist rule ended with a defeat at the ballot box in 1990. He now says he is a moderate social democrat eager to build bridges with the United States.

"No matter who wins the elections," Mr. Atwood said, "you're going to have stronger democratic institutions in Nicaragua than before."

If no candidate gets 45 percent of the vote, a runoff will be held in late November or early December for the two who receive the most votes.

Nicaraguans huddled in long lines Sunday to cast their ballots. Though no incidents were immediately reported, distribution of some of the voting materials was delayed.

"That is the only substantial question that has been raised in my mind," said former Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, in Nicaragua with the Carter Center monitoring delegation led by former President Jimmy Carter.

"There will still be people who won't get their materials in time," Mr. Baker said, "but we'll have to see what percentage."

Despite conciliatory rhetoric from the top candidates, both Mr. Ortega's supporters and those of Mr. Aleman of fear that if their candidate does not win, old scores might be settled with violence.

(Reuters, AFP)

Fossil Dinosaur Shows Evidence of Bird-Like Down

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A fossil dinosaur has been found in China that shows traces of feathery down along its spine and sides — a sign that it may have been an early ancestor of birds. Dinosaur fossils include some remnants of skin, scales and even color patterns, but until now none have shown evidence of feathers.

News of the little dinosaur's discovery spread quickly at the annual meeting of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Although there were no formal announcement of the discovery, scientists crowded hallways and meeting rooms last week to look at photographs of the Chinese specimen brought to the meeting by Philip J. Currie, chief of dinosaur research at the Tyrell Museum of Paleontology in Drumheller, Alberta. Many who looked at the photographs pronounced them to be important new support for the theory that birds descended from dinosaurs.

Dinosaurs of course did not fly, but a finding that some had feathers would not be altogether surprising. It has long been supposed that feathers might have originated for purposes of insulation, not flight.

The way the new finding was announced makes it particularly hard to evaluate since, although it was presented at a scientific meeting, there was no written article giving a scholarly assessment of the fossil's provenance and date, just a photograph shown by Mr. Currie and a Chinese colleague, Chen Peiji of the department of geology at Beijing University.

Mr. Currie said the fossil of the yard-long dinosaur, which appears to be a type of compsognathid carnivore, was discovered by farmers near the village of Yianxin in Liaoning Province in August. The scientists describe the traces of down as typical of the kind that in birds eventually develops into feathers.

"The down in this specimen appears to be purely for insulation," Mr. Currie said. "There's no sign of the aerodynamic shapes you see in flight feathers."

The photographs, which the Chinese authorities have barred from publication, show a dark, furry ridge running along the animal's spine from the top of its head to the tip of its tail. There is a suggestion of similar downy fur extending part way down its sides.

ELECTION NOTES

Clinton Wants Drug Tests Before Teenagers Drive

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton says teenagers should have to pass a drug test before getting a driving license, and he instructed administration officials to report back to him in 90 days with a plan, including possible legislation, to make it standard practice across the country.

Mr. Clinton announced the initiative in his weekly Saturday radio address, in which he also announced that the administration would issue a final rule Monday putting into effect a law passed by Congress last year designed to stop drunken driving by young people.

The law requires states to make it illegal for anyone under 21 to drive with any alcohol in their blood. States will have two years to enact the "zero-tolerance law" or risk part of their federal highway money. The law also requires the suspension of the driver's license of anyone under 21 caught driving under the influence of alcohol.

"I believe we should use the privilege of a driver's license to demand responsible behavior by young people when it comes to drugs too," the president said.

"We're already saying to teens if you drink you aren't allowed to drive," Mr. Clinton added. "Now we should say that teens should pass a drug test as a condition of getting a driver's license. Our message should be simple: No drugs or no driver's license."

Arthur Spitzer, legal director of the the American Civil Liberties Union's District of Columbia branch, said the move was an example of "this drug mania gone crazy." He said the organization would consider a legal challenge. *(NYT)*

Weighing the Morris Effect

DOVER, Delaware — As Dick Morris wanders lucratively east of political Eden, cast in disgrace from the Clinton re-election campaign, his furtive shadow falls on a busy landscape of young political consultants pondering the tensions between ethics and victory, democracy and celebrity.

"I never met the man but surely if I did, I would not shake his hand," said Tom Worrall, a Republican campaign manager in Delaware, already in his sixth contest at age 27 and hoping for a career devoid of role models like Mr. Morris. "For someone early in their career trying to do good in this profession, he certainly doesn't help."

For Mr. Worrall, part of a new generation of university-trained consultants in an exhausting and increasingly youth-oriented business, the lessons of the Morris affair are more about self-consistency and party loyalty than any libidinal vice that brought down the president's master strategist.

Mr. Morris may not know it, but he remains in active politics as an object lesson. The master consultant, newly dedicated to spin-doctoring himself back to respectable life, is being dissected in the campaign laboratories of academia like a folly-poxed political cadaver.

"In one sense, he's very helpful to us," said Dennis W. Johnson, an experienced campaign consultant who now teaches the business as academic dean at the Graduate School of Political Management at George Washington University, in the District of Columbia.

"Morris gives us perfect examples of what not to do," he said.

The professor, like many in politics, expects that the Morris affair will result in a "Morris rule." Alarmed candidates will demand ironclad contracts of confidentiality instead of a consultant's simple handshake. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Donald Rumsfeld, Bob Dole's campaign manager, zeroing in on foreign campaign contributions to Bill Clinton, accusing him of simply smiling at potential corruption: "It's a pretty sorry situation. How can a man smile when there is a $425,000 contribution from a gardener's wife?" *(Reuters)*

Away From Politics

• **A jetliner carrying 58 people** skidded off a runway and into a muddy patch of grass after its main landing gear collapsed as the plane arrived at La Guardia Airport in New York from Atlanta on Saturday. All the passengers were evacuated, and there were no serious injuries, officials said. Delta Airlines Flight 554 was landing in heavy rain when the accident occurred. *(NYT)*

• **A group of scientists has filed a lawsuit** seeking to block Indian tribes from reburying an ancient skeleton. In a complaint filed in U.S. District Court in Portland, Oregon, the scientists asked for an order blocking the Army Corps of Engineers from handing over the so-called Kennewick Man, which has become embroiled in a cross-cultural controversy since its discovery on July 28. Originally, scientists thought they might be the remains of a man of European origin from the 19th century, and were astounded when radiocarbon dating concluded that the bones were more than 9,000 years old. *(Reuters)*

• **After more than two years of controversy** over its leadership, direction and finances, the NAACP has completely retired its debt and is rebuilding, the nation's oldest civil-rights group said in Baltimore. "The NAACP for the first time is operating in the black," said President Kweisi Mfume. Just a year ago, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was struggling with $4 million in debt. *(AP)*

• **Six prisoners**, including three convicted murderers, broke out of a private prison at Florence, Arizona, authorities said. Two were later recaptured. *(AP)*

• **A fast-moving wildfire** along California's Big Sur coastline sent vacationers and residents packing, closing to state parks and parts of Highway 1. The blaze was 30 miles south of Monterey. *(AP)*



Jeff Christensen/Reuters

A motorist in New York, with lights on, going around a car that stalled in flooding.

Torrential Rains Pound the Northeast

Reuters

NEW YORK — A heavy storm dumped more than eight inches of rain in portions of the New York City-New Jersey metropolitan area, causing at least one death and leaving more than 100,000 homes without electricity, officials said Sunday.

A 12-year-old boy on Long Island died when a tree uprooted by the storm fell on him, and about 400 people were evacuated as because of fears of flooding, officials said.

Thousands more people were also preparing to evacuate coastal areas, where flooding was expected Sunday.

Winds of up to 70 miles per hour (118 kilometers per hour) accompanying the rain were expected to continue to plague much of New England throughout Sunday.

A record 4.22 inches (10.7 centimeters) of rain fell in Central Park in New York. La Guardia Airport got just over four inches of rain, and Gillette, New Jersey, got 8.63 inches in one day, the National Weather Service said.

The storm caused dangerous flooding, washed out roads, closed major bridges and ripped trees out of the ground.

Nearly 400 people in the metropolitan area were spending the night at 20 evacuation centers, with more arrivals expected, said Heather Ringwalt, a spokeswoman for the Red Cross.

The torrential rains were a nightmare for motorists. In New York City, cars stalled in the high waters, complicating travel for others. During the day, visibility on some roads was reduced to zero.

Contributing to the grim traffic problem was the closing for at least several hours Saturday of sections of the Long Island Expressway, the Garden State Parkway in New Jersey and other major roads because of heavy flooding.

The weather service issued a flood warning for north central Connecticut, where more than three inches of rain had fallen by early Sunday in Hartford and Tolland counties.

A flood watch was also in effect for all of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire.

Price War Over GIs' Cigarettes

Tobacco Lobby Fights Pentagon Plan to End Subsidy

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The tobacco industry is campaigning on Capitol Hill to block a Pentagon plan to raise the price of discounted cigarettes sold in scores of U.S. military grocery stores around the world, lawmakers and their top aides say.

The U.S. military sells $458 million in cigarettes and chewing tobacco a year in government-subsidized supermarkets, called commissaries, at prices 30 percent to 60 percent less than prices in commercial grocery stores. Commissaries sell 58 million cartons of cigarettes a year.

Government budget analysts estimate that the new policy could cut tobacco sales at commissaries in half and cost tobacco companies as much as $200 million a year in sales.

Under the Pentagon's plan, which is scheduled to take effect on Nov. 1, the government would end its subsidy of commissary tobacco products in an effort to discourage tobacco consumption among troops.

The price of a carton of brand-name cigarettes would rise to about $15.50 from $11.50, compared with $17.50 for stores off the bases. The subsidy now amounts to at least $30 million a year, said a Pentagon official who works with the commissaries.

One of every three members of the U.S. military smokes tobacco, a slightly higher percentage than in the general population. A new Defense Department report estimated that tobacco use by military personnel costs the agency more than $900 million a year in medical expenses and lost productivity.

But at the urging of the tobacco industry's powerful lobby, a panel of the House National Security Committee has demanded in a letter signed by all 12 members that the Pentagon cancel the price increase.

Tobacco, lawmakers say, is not the issue; the main issue, they say, is that the Pentagon failed to consult Congress and violated federal pricing rules that require the commissaries to sell all their products at "the lowest practical price."

"These kind of changes require congressional authorization, and I'd be saying that whether it was tobacco or rosary beads," said Representative John McHugh, Republican of New York, who heads the National Security Committee's oversight panel on military morale, welfare and recreation.

But 11 of the 12 lawmakers on the House panel received money in the past two years from the political action committees of tobacco companies or conglomerates, like Philip Morris Cos., which owns tobacco concerns, according to a review of Federal Election Commission reports by Common Cause, the public lobby.

Many panel members are from tobacco-growing states like Virginia, and defended the tobacco industry and their decision.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Entering the World On Wings of Song

Barbara Skold had plenty of company when she delivered her baby not long ago at a childbearing center in New York: She had invited fellow choir members to attend.

"Just as I was delivering the baby," Jennifer Dohrn, director of midwifery at the center, told The New York Times, "there was a chorus of 'Hallelujah,' and there were six members of the choir swaying and singing in the back of the delivery room."

Even as medical technology has transformed most births into an assembly-line procedure, thousands of couples across the country are forging new attitudes toward this most intimate event, and sharing it with those closest to them.

What began as a movement to give women greater control and to increase fathers' involvement in birthing has evolved into a ritual that can include not just family and friends but coworkers. "I've delivered babies with as many as 15 people around," said Ms. Dohrn. More than 80 percent of the women she sees at the center have at least two other people in the room.

Historically, public births were primarily the domain of royalty — in part to ensure that no imposter was smuggled into the bed. The new trend has been fueled by recent immigrants from countries where at-home births are common — and updated with extras like music and take-out food. Hallelujah!

Short Takes

In California, complaints of sexual harassment declined last year, after more than a decade of increases. The number of allegations filed with the state Department of Fair Employment and Housing declined 3 percent, following years of increases of 20 percent or more. "I think people have gotten much more careful — employers, employees, fellow workers," Alan Kozinski, a federal judge in Pasadena, told the Los Angeles Times. "People sense the danger." It was five years ago this month that the law professor Anita Hill said publicly that her former boss, Clarence Thomas, then seeking confirmation of his nomination to the Supreme Court, had had put pressure on her to go out with him and had made sexual innuendoes. Judge Thomas was confirmed, but the phrase "sexual harassment" was seared into the nation's consciousness.

The greatest problem facing teenage drivers, experts have concluded, is not alcohol but inexperience. New laws in a growing number of states seek to address that by establishing multistep licenses that gradually give teens more driving privileges as they gain experience. In Michigan, for example, teens can begin learning to drive at the age of 14 years 9 months. But instead of a 30-day process to get an unrestricted license, they will first have to spend six months with a learner's permit, with parents supervising at least 50 hours of driving, including 10 at night; after that, 16-year-olds can drive alone, except between the hours of midnight and 5 A.M.; and only at 17 can an unrestricted license be obtained.

Engineers have drawn on Cold War-era military technologies to develop a prototype of a city bus that may revolutionize urban transit. The vehicle, reports The New York Times, uses structural materials similar to those used in Stealth bombers, and it may use the electronic suspension that permits army tanks to fire accurately while racing across rough terrain.

Built by the transit authorities of Los Angeles and Dallas, with Northrop Grumman Corp., the weapons builder, as prime contractor, the prototype is part of a government plan to help companies make commercial products using military technologies.

The bus has no frame, but uses a fiberglass and foam "skin" to bear stress — making it nearly impervious to damage in low-speed crashes. And it runs on low-polluting natural gas.

All this, say transit specialists, could represent the first real change in bus technologies since the 1930s.

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ASIA/PACIFIC



Patrick de Noirmont/Reuters

Two Afghan boys fleeing with their belongings and goats Sunday near the village of Mir Bacha Kot as fighting north of Kabul intensified.

Taleban Foes Strike Kabul

Fundamentalists Report Offer of a Cease-Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — Troops fighting for the deposed government of Afghanistan shelled positions of the fundamentalist Taleban on Sunday, but met stiff resistance as they carried the battle to recapture Kabul to the capital's northern suburbs.

The Taleban religious army retaliated with air raids on rival soldiers dug in around the military base at Bagrame, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Kabul. In the city, the thud of rockets could be heard. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

Troops loyal to the deposed military chief Ahmed Shah Masoud captured the military base on Saturday, handing the Taleban army its greatest setback since it overran Kabul on Sept. 27.

In another development, Interior Minister Naseerullah Khan Babar of Pakistan conveyed a cease-fire offer from General Abdul Rashid Dustam to the Taleban, people close to Taleban said.

These people said Mr. Babar passed on the proposal at a 30-minute meeting with senior Taleban leaders, including Acting Foreign Minister Mohammed Ghous, at the Islamic movement's headquarters in the southern city of Kandahar.

Mr. Babar, who earlier flew from Islamabad to General Dustam's base in the northern city of Mazar-i Sharif, told them the militia chief had proposed a cease-fire to take effect at noon on Monday.

"We are thinking about it," one Taleban official, Mullah Abdul Jalil, told a correspondent of the Pakistan-based Afghan Islamic Press Agency in Kandahar.

It was not immediately clear if General Dustam had offered a cease-fire only on his own behalf, or whether he was also speaking for his partners in a defense pact signed last week with Mr. Masoud and the Shiite Muslim Hezb-i-Wahdat faction leader, Karim Khalili.

Refugees who arrived in Kabul on Sunday after walking most of the night said there was heavy fighting near Mir Bacha Kot, 20 kilometers north of the capital. They said Taleban soldiers and rival government troops pounded each other with tanks, heavy artillery and heavy machine guns.

With troops at Mir Bacha Kot, former government soldiers are within rocket range of the capital.

Meanwhile, groups of Taleban soldiers were seen moving up toward the front line in pickup trucks and atop tanks. *(Reuters, AP)*

Malaysia: Caning for Illegals' Bosses

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Malaysia will soon amend its laws to include caning and imprisonment for anyone employing illegal immigrants or helping to arrange their entry into the country.

The new penalties, which officials said Sunday would be approved by Parliament in the next few weeks, are intended to deter the large-scale smuggling of workers into Malaysia from other parts of Asia.

An economic boom in Malaysia has caused an acute labor shortage and pushed up wages. This attracts workers from countries such as Indonesia, Bangladesh and the Philippines, where unemployment is high and wages are low.

Over the last few months, the alleged involvement of foreign workers in crime and their relations with local women have been reported almost daily in the Malaysian news media.

Jaafar Ismail, secretary of the National Security Council of Malaysia, said that under the proposed amendments to the Immigration Act, anyone who employed foreigners entering the country illegally or anyone who brought in foreign workers illegally could be caned, jailed for up to five years, and fined up to 30,000 ringgit ($12,000).

He said that foreign workers who had been deported but returned illegally to Malaysia would also be caned. Employers or individuals who hired illegal foreign workers could be fined up to 10,000 ringgit for each person in their pay, Mr. Jaafar said.

If a company was caught with more than five illegal foreign workers, he added, the responsible executive could face a mandatory jail term of at least six months.

Malaysia would become the second country in Southeast Asia, after Singapore, to impose caning for recruiting illegal foreign workers.

Some employers in Malaysia expressed alarm Sunday that the amendments were too vaguely worded, and could be used to punish senior executives who were unaware that foreign workers had been illegally recruited. They also warned that if the crackdown was successful, it would worsen Malaysia's labor shortage, driving wages up and forcing some companies to close.

The Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers, however, supported the government's decision.

James Alfred, chairman of the federation's human resources committee, said that any employer who hired illegal workers knowingly should face stern action.

"If the government does not step in and take serious measures," he said, "social problems caused by these workers will continue to mount."

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said that the National Security Council, which he heads, had decided to take a tougher stand because of growing concern about the implications of having at least 1 million illegal workers in a total workforce of about 8 million.

"The existing laws are not enough," Mr. Mahathir said. "We want to be very severe."

Anwar Ibrahim, the deputy prime minister, said recently that there were 750,000 foreigners working legally in Malaysia. He said, however, that the government had stopped issuing permits allowing companies to import laborers.

If companies need foreign labor, Mr. Anwar added, they can recruit from among the thousands of illegal immigrants being held at detention centers before being deported.

BRIEFLY ASIA

A Patten Plea on Dissidents

HONG KONG — Governor Chris Patten said Sunday that Chinese dissidents living in the colony should be able to leave before it reverts to China next year while those intending to stay should not be threatened by Beijing.

Concern has been expressed for some 80 Chinese dissidents living in exile in Hong Kong with only eight months to go before the British colony is handed back to China on July 1.

"We understand the problem and we understand our responsibilities, and I hope there isn't a problem on the first of July next year," Mr. Patten told government radio.

"Those who wish to leave should have been able to do so," he said. "As for the others, it's important to go on and on underlining the fact Hong Kong is promised that it will continue to be a free society. That lies at the heart of what China promised Hong Kong."

A 1984 Chinese-British treaty pledges the territory considerable autonomy and the right to maintain capitalism for 50 years after it reverts to China. *(Reuters)*

Storm Kills 3 in Philippines

MANILA — A tropical storm moved across the South China Sea on Sunday after pounding the northern Philippines, killing at least three people and damaging hundreds of homes.

With winds of 60 miles (100 kilometers) an hour, the storm, called Beth, hit several northern provinces Saturday night, tearing away roofs, smashing windows, downing power lines and touching off floods. In the hardest-hit province, Cagayan, the storm damaged municipal buildings in Amulong town. Rain flooded four other Cagayan towns, damaging crops and roads.

The bodies of two drowning victims were retrieved in northern Isabela Province. Another drowning victim was reported in Lagawe, the capital of Ifugao Province. Two people remained missing, the Office of Civil Defense said. *(AP)*

Satellite Launching in China

BEIJING — China used a Long March 2D rocket on Sunday to fire a scientific research satellite into orbit from a base in the remote northwestern province of Gansu, the Xinhua press agency said.

The successful launching of the remote-sensing satellite came after a series of setbacks for the Chinese space industry that have sent insurance premiums for commercial launchings soaring. *(Reuters)*

Burma Police Block Protesters

RANGOON — Policemen barricaded streets leading to the home of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on Sunday, blocking the democracy leader's supporters from gathering for the fourth straight weekend.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi usually speaks to thousands at her lakeside home on Saturdays and Sundays, virtually the only public dissent the government has allowed. Burma has been under military rule since 1962. *(AP)*

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INTERNATIONAL

Lebed Successor Has Reduced Role

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Rushing to fill a vacuum in a key Kremlin post but scale back its power, President Boris Yeltsin has appointed a moderate politician, Ivan Rybkin, as secretary of the National Security Council to replace the ousted Alexander Lebed.

Mr. Rybkin, a former speaker of the lower house of Parliament, also inherited the job of presidential envoy to secessionist Chechnya.

But he was not named national security adviser, a job Mr. Lebed also held and which had helped Mr. Lebed consolidate his power. The president's press secretary, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, said after the appointment Saturday that Mr. Yeltsin had not yet decided whether he would appoint anyone to fill that job.

"The president is thinking if this post should remain at all," the spokesman said.

Responsibility for Chechnya and the National Security Council, assignments that Mr. Yeltsin stretched to fit Mr. Lebed's ambitions, are likely to shrink when taken up by Mr. Rybkin.

By character and experience, the 50-year-old legislator is almost the exact opposite of his controversial predecessor. Pleasant, plodding and loyal to the Yeltsin administration, Mr. Rybkin was a safe choice for the ailing president. He is unlikely to make enemies within the Kremlin, and he is liked and respected by his colleagues in Parliament.

But it is hard to imagine how Mr. Rybkin can establish the kind of rapport with the Chechen rebels that Mr. Lebed, a blunt, risk-taking professional soldier, won.

Over the weekend, Mr. Rybkin spoke of continuity in the negotiations, telling the Itar-Tass news agency that he would not seek to revise the peace agreement reached by Mr. Lebed and the Chechen rebel leader, Aslan Maskhadov.

"I think very difficult work has been done," he said. "And it should be persistently continued by joint efforts."

He said he would plan a trip to Chechnya, "in a working manner, without any to-do."

Mr. Rybkin's nomination was met with wide approval over the weekend, just as Mr. Lebed's dismissal on Thursday was almost universally acclaimed by Russia's leading political figures. The Communist Party leader, Gennadi Zyuganov, wished him luck in his new job.

Russian television showed short film clips of Mr. Yeltsin, in a business suit, chatting with Mr. Rybkin on Saturday.

Mr. Yastrzhembsky said the meeting, held at the Barvikha sanitarium outside Moscow where Mr. Yeltsin is awaiting heart surgery, lasted 30 minutes.

Even though Mr. Rybkin was made a member of the National Security Council in 1994, when he was still speaker, and Mr. Yeltsin is seeking to mend relations with Parliament frayed by the war in Chechnya, Mr. Rybkin is not known for his expertise in national security issues — he began his career as an agricultural engineer.

He has not been one of the more outspoken politicians on the conflict in Chechnya, but on at least one occasion he said the president's use of force to subdue the separatist region was justified.

Mr. Rybkin is a conciliator who is likely to follow whatever policy the Kremlin sets out.

When first appointed, the fiercely independent Mr. Lebed, who was ousted for his lack of "teamwork," symbolized the president's effort to recruit a highly popular anti-corruption firebrand to help improve his administration's tarnished image. The selection of Mr. Rybkin suggests a decision by the Kremlin to return to business as usual.

If Mr. Rybkin shares Mr. Lebed's ambition of someday replacing Mr. Yeltsin as president, it is not prompted by public opinion polls. The party he led in the December parliamentary elections, a center-right coalition created with Mr. Yeltsin's blessing, won less than 2 percent of the vote.

Mr. Rybkin held onto his seat only because he also ran as an independent candidate in his home district of Voronezh.

A former Communist Party bureaucrat, Mr. Rybkin was a member of the pro-Communist Agrarian Party when he was elected speaker in 1993. But he broke with his party after assuming the top leadership role and became a dependable ally of the administration.

When the Communists won a majority in the 1995 parliamentary elections, they voted against him and elected one of their own as speaker.



Elena Lukatsky/The Associated Press

BELARUSSIAN VOTES — Marchers in Minsk protesting a proposal to increase the powers of President Aleksandr Lukashenko. The proposal will be voted on in a referendum Nov. 24, as will a parliamentary plan to abolish the presidency.

Recorder Is Found in Peru Crash

The Associated Press

LIMA — An American salvage team has recovered a flight data recorder from a Peruvian jetliner that crashed Oct. 2 in the Pacific Ocean, killing all 70 people aboard, authorities said.

Searchers also spotted the bodies of seven of the plane's occupants but were unable to recover them because of rough seas, Aeroperu airline said. So far, only 14 bodies have been recovered. Officials believe most of the bodies are inside the fuselage of the Boeing 757, which is under 600 feet of water.

U.S. Navy divers and an American salvage company are helping in the recovery.

The plane crashed shortly after takeoff en route to Santiago, Chile. The pilot was trying to return to the airport after experiencing mechanical problems, but crashed after reporting that his instruments and computers were malfunctioning.

It was the second crash of a commercial airliner in Peru this year. In February, 123 people were killed when a Boeing 737 of Faucett airlines crashed in southern Peru.

As Lithuania Votes, A Rightist Hopes

Independence Hero Seeks Comeback

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VILNIUS, Lithuania — Lithuania voted Sunday in its second parliamentary election since quitting the former Soviet Union, with Vytautas Landsbergis, an independence hero, hoping to unseat his former Communist foes.

Lithuanians went to the polls in a first round of voting for a Parliament where remnants of graffiti-covered concrete barricades still stand as a reminder of the independence struggle. A runoff is set for Nov. 10.

A total of 1,351 candidates are vying for seats in the 141-seat Parliament, twice the number of office-seekers in the last elections, in 1992.

Recent opinion polls show that the conservatives, led by Mr. Landsbergis, may unseat the ruling Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party. Mr. Landsbergis, a former music professor, was the unlikely hero of Lithuania's drive to leave the Soviet empire, but was later rejected by voters as the economy struggled.

He is now leading his rightist Homeland Union in a bid to unseat the former Communists of the Democratic Labor Party. Opinion polls suggest his group will be the largest in Parliament.

As Mr. Landsbergis went to vote, he said he was choosing a "clean pair of hands," referring to his many accusations of corruption against former Communists.

"I am voting for improvement and that means stability," he told reporters.

Mr. Landsbergis won many admirers when Lithuanians stood up to Moscow in 1991. But as the economy plunged into crisis and inflation soared, his Sajudis movement was beaten at the ballot box in 1992 and the former Communists were returned to power. It was a bitter personal blow for Mr. Landsbergis.

The vote set a trend in Eastern Europe, where people battered by economic transition voted for former Communists, whose comeback here was sealed in 1993 when Algirdas Brazauskas was elected president.

Mr. Brazauskas, now without a party affiliation, seems set for a period of cohabitation with the right.

The president said he hoped there would be no dramatic changes in Lithuania.

"The main thing is that we must have thoughtful people, who consider the future and not just their own political ambitions," he told journalists after voting.

Although the former Communists in the Democratic Labor Party has made economic gains, opponents accuse them of corruption and cronyism.

Lithuanians also became disillusioned by austerity policies laid down by the International Monetary Fund and the ruling party was badly hurt in 1995 when a former prime minister withdrew his savings from a bank days before it was declared insolvent and closed. *(Reuters, AP)*

After Delays, Elections Get Under Way in Gabon

Agence France-Presse

LIBREVILLE, Gabon — Local elections began in Gabon on Sunday after delays of up to five hours caused by organizational problems.

Only one polling station in Libreville managed to open on time, situated near the presidential palace where President Omar Bongo cast his ballot before flying off on a private visit to Paris.

The vote, initially scheduled for September, has been postponed twice because preparations were incomplete.

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NETHERLANDS	FL.	790	42	240
NORWAY	N.KR.	3,500	40	1,050
PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	34	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS.	55,000	33	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	40	1,000
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Clinton to East Europe: Don't Worry

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — NATO diplomats said Sunday that President Bill Clinton would use a campaign speech Tuesday to reassure Central European countries anxious to join the Western alliance that they will soon be welcome in it.

Officials in Washington said that Mr. Clinton did not plan to name any countries specifically in a speech Tuesday in Detroit on enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Under current plans, he and other NATO leaders will not do that until a summit meeting of the alliance early next summer.

In Europe, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other European leaders have been saying that NATO enlargement should be kept out of domestic politics. They are aware that candidates in next month's U.S. presidential election want to appeal to the large numbers of Middle Western voters with family ties to East European countries that want to join the alliance.

Robert E. Hunter, the American ambassador to the alliance in Brussels, said the United States had not decided which countries' applications to support. He said he would be going to Washington for consultations Monday.

"There have been no discussions with the allies yet about which countries should be invited in first," he said. "No names have been named."

But it is no secret in Europe that there is strong backing in the United States for Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, which have all repeatedly expressed a strong desire to join. The U.S. Senate has twice voted resolutions of support, though there has been no full debate on the full implications of extending NATO's American nuclear umbrella deep into what used to be the territory of the Warsaw Pact.

Among the European allies, there is also some support for letting Romania in. France and some other European countries have also argued for Slovenian membership.

In Germany, Defense Minister Volker Ruehe expressed strong support on Oct. 14 for admitting the first East European members of the alliance in 1999.

He named no names, but said that a "small group" of countries, mainly those that had resolved their differences with their neighbors and were on good terms with Russia, would be ready by then and that NATO should begin membership talks with them early next summer.

The Baltic states, whose treatment of large Russian minorities has upset Moscow, are not expected to be among the first to join.

The United States has proposed a NATO summit meeting late next spring or early summer — most likely in June — to approve enlargement of the 16-member alliance and to reassure Russia that its expansion would be no threat to Moscow.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher called in September for a Russian-NATO charter spelling out their relationship, and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, John Kornblum, is in Moscow to negotiate on the matter this week.

Earlier this month, before he was dismissed as President Boris Yeltsin's national security adviser, Alexander Lebed gave officials the impression, during a visit to NATO in Brussels, that Moscow was coming to terms with expansion of the alliance and could live with it.

NATO foreign ministers are expected to agree on an agenda for the alliance's summit meeting when they meet in Brussels on Dec. 9 and 10.

Among the other issues to be resolved in December is what to do about peacekeeping in Bosnia after the mandate of the 60,000-member NATO force there expires on Dec. 20. That force includes 20,000 Americans who under current plans will all be gone by March. But there is little disagreement within the alliance that securing the fragile peace in Bosnia will require a peacekeeping force to stay next year and perhaps longer.

Both France and Britain, the largest European contributors, have said that if the United States pulls out, they will, too, but it is clear they are assuming that America will not leave them in the lurch.

Ambassador Hunter said that NATO military authorities had been asked for detailed recommendations on how to carry out four different options for keeping a force either in Bosnia or on standby outside it after the present peacekeeping mandate expires.

NATO officials said the most likely options were a deterrence force backed by U.S. air power and air-mobile ground forces based near Bosnia that would only come back into that country if it were needed to stop a new war there, or a force, smaller than the present one, that would stay on and give support to civilian reconstruction efforts.



Luljeta Lika/Reuters

Thousands of people in Tirana taking part in the concluding rally of the governing Democratic Party.

Fairness Is Pledged as Albanians Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TIRANA, Albania — Seeking to ease international concerns left by flawed general elections, President Sali Berisha pledged at the start of municipal voting Sunday that this contest would be above reproach.

"I guarantee that the elections will be free and fair," Mr. Berisha said after casting his ballot Sunday in central Tirana.

About 2.2 million people were eligible to vote in the elections, which are regarded by the West as a test of the Balkan nation's commitment to democracy.

Initial results of the voting were expected on Monday.

"There have been no great conflicts," Fiqiri Kupe, secretary of the Central Elections Commission, said in an interview with Radio Tirana. "Voting has been calm and some small problems have been cleared up."

Most opposition parties boycotted parliamentary elections in May and June, saying there was vote-rigging and intimidation by the governing Democratic Party. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which monitored the parliamentary elections, found serious irregularities.

Mr. Berisha, however, shrugged off the criticism, and his government added to the dispute earlier this month by trying to limit the number of observers from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe at the municipal elections.

That organization decided to remove all of its monitors from Sunday's vote in protest. But there still are more than 400 foreign observers, including 150 from Italy, as well as from Austria, Germany, Turkey and the United States.

A delegation of the Council of Europe is also monitoring the elections. *(AP, Reuters)*

The EU This Week:

International Herald Tribune

Significant events in the European Union this week:

- The European Parliament will concentrate its work on the EU budget for 1997 at its monthly plenary session in Strasbourg. A key issue will be whether members attempt to block any initiatives to protest the refusal of national governments to increase spending on trans-European road and rail projects. First debate on the budget is Tuesday, followed by a vote on Thursday.
- President Jacques Santer will outline the European Commission's program for 1997 in Parliament on Tuesday.
- The European Commission will also consider ways to revitalize Mr. Santer's confidence pact for employment at its weekly meeting in Strasbourg on Tuesday. Proposals include setting tight new timetable for completing the EU single market, including the adoption of a European company statute.
- The Dalai Lama will address the Parliament on Thursday.

A Poor Vintage For Italian Wine

The Associated Press

VERONA, Italy — Battering rain, floods and falling temperatures have spoiled the hopes of Italian vineyard owners for an exceptional year.

The vineyard association of Italy reported Saturday that production was hurt both in terms of quantity and quality.

It said current estimates put 1996 wine production at 5.9 billion liters (1.5 billion gallons) — a 5 percent increase from 1995, when production levels were among the lowest in the last 50 years.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Legionnaires' Disease Breaks Out in Spain

ALCALA DE HENARES, Spain — A 71-year-old man became the 13th resident in a Spanish town to die from Legionnaires' disease, health officials said.

An autopsy was being conducted on a 41-year-old woman with leukemia to determine whether her death due to pneumonia was actually caused by Legionnaires' disease or some other complication, a spokesman for the Principe de Asturias hospital said.

More than 250 people have been treated for pneumonia since late August at a hospital in Alcala de Henares, a university town of 165,000 people northeast of Madrid. *(AP)*

Irish Suspect Charged In Reporter's Murder

DUBLIN — A Dublin man has been charged in connection with the murder of Veronica Guerin, the Irish journalist who made aggressive efforts to expose Ireland's criminal underworld.

Paul Ward, 32, was charged with conspiring to kill Mrs. Guerin, who was shot five times behind the wheel of her car June 26, and of harboring others involved in the attack. During his brief appearance at the District Court beside Bridewell police station he also was charged with dealing in marijuana.

The 36-year-old reporter's reports for the Sunday Independent newspaper frequently identified crime kingpins by track record or descriptions of appearance — and occasionally by name. She had previously been shot in her home and assaulted in the street.

The Irish Parliament in August passed a range of anti-crime powers aimed at making it easier for the police to gather evidence, and harder for people charged with drugs offenses to gain bail. *(AP)*

German Police Find Businessman's Corpse

FRANKFURT — Investigators confirmed Sunday that a body found in the woods was that of a businessman kidnapped at his Frankfurt office Oct. 1.

Jakub Fiszman suffered multiple trauma wounds and was probably dead when his brother paid the 4 million Deutsche mark ($2.6 million) ransom for his release on Oct. 10, investigators said.

The police found the body hidden beneath leaves and brush in mountains northwest of Frankfurt on Saturday. Mr. Fiszman, 40, had last been heard from on Oct. 2 — the day after he was abducted outside his office — when he called relatives to arrange a ransom payment.

A father and son were charged with the kidnapping on Thursday, a day after the ransom money was found buried in a garden in Wiesbaden. The father, Rainer Koerppen, is accused of being the mastermind. *(AP)*

Euroskeptics Lead in Finnish Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI — Finland's two main Euroskeptics took an early lead in the country's first direct European Parliament elections on Sunday, and the opposition gained ground.

The preliminary result from Finland's election for the 626-seat European Parliament, headquartered in Strasbourg, was based on a count of advance votes cast by about one-fifth of the 4.1 million eligible voters in days leading up to polling day.

Paavo Vayrynen, a former foreign minister and the opposition Center Party's top Euroskeptic, and Esko Seppanen, an anti-European member of the Left-Wing Alliance, were running first and second, Finnish television said.

The advance count, which in the past has been a reliable indicator of final results, is based on voting in post offices by anyone who wants to cast a vote before polling day.

The results suggested a 26 percent showing for the Center Party, up from 19.9 in 1995 general elections, with the Social Democrats at 22.1 percent, down from 28.3.

But in municipal elections, the Social Democrats led with 25.3 percent, with the Center Party following at 22.6 percent.

Finland joined the European Union with Austria and Sweden in January 1995 after a referendum in which membership won 57 percent support, but this is the first direct election for the European Parliament.

Voters were electing 16 representatives to the Parliament from 207 candidates in nationwide balloting.

It was unlikely that the local election would affect the five-party coalition government.

Turnout was expected to be low. Observers said this was a reflection of the complex issues involved, the lackluster campaigns and a sense of emotional and geographic distance from the EU's bureaucratic nexus. *(Reuters, AP)*

Q&A / Hans van Mierlo

Preparing the EU for the Future

The Netherlands takes over the presidency of the European Union for six months on Jan. 1. The Dutch foreign minister, Hans van Mierlo, discussed a range of European and trans-Atlantic policy issues with Robert Kroon of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. The Maastricht Treaty is the heritage of Holland's previous European Union presidency. With the Netherlands taking over the chair in January again, what are your priorities this time?

A. Some EU member states bring their own wish list to the rotating presidency. We don't intend to do that, because I don't think we should bother Europe with our domestic preoccupations. The main challenge ahead is bringing new member states into a Union that in many respects still reflects the old Common Market structures of the Six and the Nine.

Many feel we should deepen the European Union before widening it. But this argument has been overtaken by the course of history and extension has become irreversible.

Q. What kind of reforms are needed to make a European Union of up to 20 member states workable and viable?

A. European leaders should prepare for the future, modernize the Union concept and, most important, make it more relevant to its citizens. There's a lot of work to do and time is pressing.

Take the problem of weighted votes in the decision-making process. Britain still insists on a veto. France wants a bigger say for the major powers and so does Germany — up to a point. With more players on the field, decisions should be made by a veto-free majority vote, but the weighting or reweighting of votes hasn't been sorted out yet.

Major powers like France now have a 10-point rating, Belgium and the Netherlands have five points each and Luxembourg two points.

That means the Benelux countries together account for 12 points and in view of certain political realities, that means we should speak with one voice.

•

Q. How do you feel about the single European currency?

A. Our economy is strong and so is the Dutch guilder. We are ready for the switch and feel comfortable with the Euro — perhaps more so than the Germans right now. We may need a snake mechanism to cushion the single-currency shock for some of the EU's weaker economies.

Q. The Euro may enhance the Union's economic clout in the world, but what about its political stature? In Bosnia, for instance, European policy has been a dismal failure.

A. Unfortunately, that's true. It's not Brussels or the United Nations, but NATO which keeps the peace in Bosnia. As a member of the Atlantic alliance, the Netherlands feels a withdrawal of the peacekeeping force at this time would be a gross dereliction of duty. And without the Americans NATO cannot do the job.

•

Q. The demise of the Dutch UN contingent in Srebrenica last year is often blamed on the UN leadership. How do you feel about Washington's insistence that Boutros Boutros Ghali must go?

A. Currently, the Netherlands is not a member of the Security Council, but like most of the European member states we would be ready to give the secretary-general another year or two to finish his UN reform program. We are not anti-Boutros, but I don't believe he needs another five-year term for that, and there are some good African candidates for his succession.

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Style



Art and Fashion

Florence's daring experiment

Herald International Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

France Drops 'Mac Tax'

The Associated Press

PARIS — Facing an uproar from the fast-food industry, French lawmakers have dropped plans for a hefty sales-tax increase on carryout food, the "Mac tax."

The increase from 5.5 percent to 20.6 percent could have raised up to 1 billion francs ($200 million) in revenue from McDonald's and other major fast-food chains.

But the amendment to fight the deficit that was approved by the National Assembly's finance committee this month was rejected Saturday by the assembly, said a spokesman for the Union for French Democracy, the centrist party that proposed the tax.

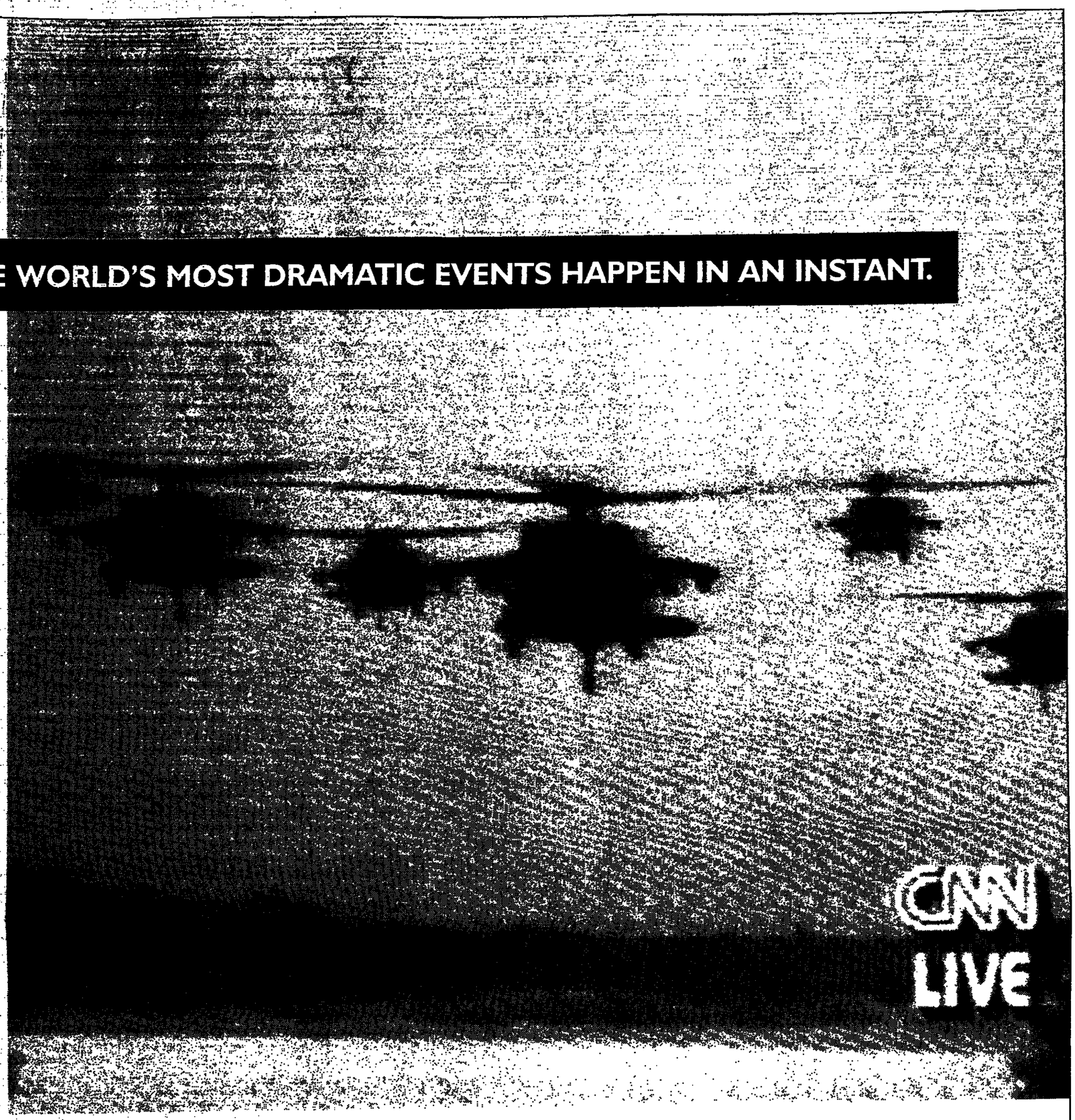
In addition to raising revenue, the measure was seen as a way to rescue dying bistros. But fast-food industry officials said it would hurt their business and could force layoffs, mostly of young employees.

A Communist deputy, Jean-Pierre Brard, called the measure an "anti-youth amendment."

Fast-food restaurants and bistros alike have to charge diners the top sales tax rate of 20.6 percent. But with take-out comprising about 40 percent of fast-food revenue, the "Mac tax" would have hit hard. An organization of fast-food restaurant operators predicted a 15-percent price increase.

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Dark Swiss Secrets

The Swiss banking establishment, notorious for discretion, has kept its World War II secrets a long time. Now inquiries have begun to pry open the old vaults, and what is inside looks ugly.

For years, uncheckable rumors had been floating about that banks in Switzerland — officially neutral during the war, and thus a safe place to stash money or insurance policies — were sitting on conveniently forgotten policies and accounts whose owners perished in the Holocaust. Organizations representing the victims' heirs got nowhere with such inquiries for decades. Equally fruitless was a string of inquiries as to whether Swiss banks had returned all the money, jewelry and other loot the Nazi government deposited with them after stealing it from 10 countries in occupied Europe.

Last fall the Swiss responded to pressure from the World Jewish Restitution Organization with an announcement that they had checked records and discovered $36 million in abandoned accounts of the first kind — property of Jewish victims who later died. (Estimates of the amount had run considerably higher.) The dam really broke, though, with a British Foreign Office report this fall that accused the Swiss of having returned only 10 percent of the Nazi funds of the second kind, a figure that would leave them in possession of some $5.5 billion.

This eye-catching figure (and the grisly, if unsubstantiated, suggestion from some quarters that the treasure might include gold bars from the melted fillings of the Nazis' victims) rattled the Swiss government sufficiently to put a five-year commission on the matter and to charge it with a wide-ranging examination of the banking establishment's moral conduct.

If it hoped to put a five-year damper on possible scandal, the move came too late. Senator Alfonse D'Amato, chairman of the Banking Committee, had already launched hearings and, more usefully, joined the restitution group in requesting the declassification of a mountain of U.S. archives. That has led to a flood of further evidence of bad behavior by a wide range of players, including the United States, which did get several tons of gold back from the Swiss in 1951, supposedly for survivors, and has been sitting on it ever since.

Some of the emerging allegations can only be called amazing, such as the existence of documents, reported on by the newspaper the New York Jewish Week, suggesting that Swiss reinsurance firms shared information with the Nazi government about the movements of American ships they had insured. Others, the bulk, are merely repellent.

A full and fair accounting is a good idea, but if it turns out that Swiss banks benefited for half a century from the proceeds of the Nazi looting of Europe, it will take more than coming clean now to mend their treasured reputation.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Generals Off-Limits

Modern Mexico has an admirably strong tradition of civilian control over the military. Mexican generals, unlike those elsewhere in Latin America, neither plot for power nor challenge the orders of the elected government. But the multiple challenges that have shaken Mexico's political system in recent years have drawn the army deeply into civilian life. Troops have been called on to suppress guerrilla uprisings, the air force has been enlisted in the fight against drug cartels, and army generals have been assigned to clean up corrupt local police forces. In the past two years, troop strength has been expanded by 15 percent to 180,000, and the military budget has grown by a corresponding amount.

The growing role of the military is disturbing, and it is a threat to Ernesto Zedillo's efforts to deepen civilian democracy. President Zedillo must take care to limit the military's role to cases of clear necessity, like battling guerrilla armies, and then he must make sure that constitutional rights are respected.

Military counterinsurgency campaigns are notoriously prone to human rights abuses. In Chiapas and other southern states where guerrillas have taken up arms, the military has been credibly accused of torture and summary executions. It would be tragic if Mexico were to follow some of its neighbors down the path to military brutality and lawlessness.

To avoid that possibility, Mr. Zedillo should establish clear ground rules for treatment of civilians. Civilian courts should have final jurisdiction over cases of abusive military behavior. Some accusations may lack merit or misrepresent the circumstances, but exonerations of military conduct will lack credibility if they come only from military courts.

The military's role in combating narcotics is limited and consists mainly of air force interception of drug flights. Washington, unwisely, would like to see this expanded. Previous Mexican administrations have resisted even this degree of military involvement, fearing that it would sow corruption in the army just as it has in the federal police.

Mr. Zedillo has also placed the army more deeply into day-to-day policing by bringing in a general to replace the civilian in charge of Mexico City's police department.

The peso devaluation crisis and sharp feuding in the ruling party got Mr. Zedillo's presidency off to a weak start. He has said he wants the rule of law and governmental accountability to be the main themes of his administration, but he has made himself dependent on unreformed politicians and institutions. To let the military become yet another unaccountable, independent power center would be a calamity for Mexico and would undermine Mr. Zedillo's, and Washington's, hopes for continued political and economic reform.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Teaching Dirty War

A sharp reminder has just been given of the U.S. involvement in counterinsurgency that first emerged in the Kennedy administration. The Marxist guerrillas who had come to power or otherwise shown a presence in Cuba and elsewhere stirred U.S. fears of a global wave and led officials to develop policies to meet this newly observed threat. The U.S. Army launched a "Project X" to train friendly Latin militaries at the School of the Americas, then located in Panama. From those roots eventually came the recently revealed training manuals advising Latin soldiers to, among other things, blackmail, torture and execute in the pursuit of Communist insurgents. Thus was licensed a slide down the slippery slope of persecuting democrats, human rights figures and other suspected subversives.

Use of these manuals teaching dirty war seems to have ended when the Cold War and the fear of Soviet-oriented guerrillas ended during the Bush administration in the early '90s. "Incredibly," as an army investigation put it, the manuals had been prepared and published beyond "doctrinal controls" and under the premise that otherwise-banned practices did not apply to the training of foreign personnel. A secret army report of 1992, made public just last month, found no evidence of any deliberate official hand.

But this is not enough. The matter goes to the heart of the culture of almost-anything-goes counterinsurgency that touched much official thinking around the world in the Cold War. In these circumstances, the army's own word about its past counterinsurgency training at the School of the Americas, now located at Fort Benning, Georgia, cannot be the last word — not the 1992 report and not the review of it that the Pentagon is now conducting. The contemporary documents need to be made public to permit an informed unofficial view.

Some critics of U.S. policy in Latin America in the 1980s are still tracking the region and are using the Pentagon's release of its 1992 report to renew a campaign to close the School of the Americas as a "relic of the Cold War." There is a case for fuller disclosure.

The Pentagon's claims to have cleansed the school and made it a center for propagating professionalism and respect for human rights among Latin militaries need to be inspected. Beyond the school, the Pentagon and the CIA need to show the public that the dark practices that once were condoned in the campaign against guerrillas are not being renewed in the campaign against the latter-day menaces of drugs, terrorism and transnational crime.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Hong Kong: What Clinton Should Tell Jiang

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — *On July 1, 1997, Hong Kong returns to China's control. When President Bill Clinton sees China's President Jiang Zemin in the Philippines in a few weeks, it would be useful if he whispered something like this in his ear:*

President Jiang, I have to tell you how concerned we are about the upcoming transition in Hong Kong, because it's something that could suddenly poison our whole relationship.

We know, and respect, how important it is for China to recover this territory lost in the Opium War 150 years ago. My aides tell me there is now a clock in Tiananmen Square ticking off the days, minutes and seconds until you get Hong Kong back.

But the real challenge for you will come after that clock strikes 12.

Only this year, seven years after the sad events in Tiananmen Square, have U.S.-Chinese relations returned to some semblance of normalcy. Only this year has a consensus finally emerged among a slim majority of Democrats and Republicans for getting away from the annual most-favored-nation debate about sanctioning China over human rights abuses, and focusing instead on engaging China along a broad front to help you reach your full potential and become a responsible partner in the global system.

I know your view is that Hong Kong is an internal matter. Tell that to CNN. President Jiang, the world will be watching and nothing — nothing — could disrupt the new U.S. consensus on China more than if Hong Kong were mishandled and became the Tiananmen Square of the 1990s.

You said you intend to disband the Hong Kong Legislative Council and appoint your own provisional council. That is your business. But I hope you will consider appointing some truly independent figures from all ends of the political spectrum in Hong Kong — not just tycoons, some of whom are implicated in corruption on the mainland, who will simply toe your line. If you turn to such hacks, this council will have no credibility. The governor also needs to be someone who is strong and respected by the international community.

It is imperative that you allow the independent Chinese-language Hong Kong newspapers, like the Hong Kong Economic Journal and the Ming Pao newspaper, to continue publishing. I was appalled when your foreign minister said recently that after July 1 the Hong Kong media "can put forward criticism, but not rumors or lies — nor can they put forward personal attacks on Chinese leaders." You will never maintain Hong Kong's unique character without its free press.

You would also be wise to keep the troops of China's Peoples Liberation Army off the streets of Hong Kong. You should clarify in advance that if an incident occurs, the Hong Kong police and security forces will be solely responsible for law and order — not the PLA garrison. You know how deeply the Tiananmen Square events resonated in Hong Kong, and the sight of PLA troops on the streets there will cause you problems.

Your foreign minister also told The Wall Street Journal that "Hong Kong should not hold those political activities which directly interfere in the affairs of the mainland." What does that mean? Every year there is a candlelight vigil in Hong Kong's Victoria Park, marking the June 4 anniversary of Tiananmen. Sometimes more than 30,000 people attend. You will be provoked. Learn to grin and bear it.

Finally, you must maintain the integrity of the Hong Kong stock exchange. It is the key to Hong Kong's financial success. But already we have seen some Chinese companies being listed in Hong Kong that don't publish timely earnings reports or accurate financial data. Undermine the credibility of the Hong Kong stock market and you will be killing the golden goose that has so benefited China.

If the corruption epidemic that exists in your major cities spreads to Hong Kong, it will become a backwater.

President Jiang, Hong Kong is a unique international bridge between China and the world and between China and America. That is why how you handle Hong Kong will not affect just its 6 million inhabitants, but also China's relations with the whole world.

The U.S. Congress has already passed a "U.S. Hong Kong Policy Act" that will force me to isolate Hong Kong if China doesn't preserve its unique status. A blowup in Hong Kong will make Tiananmen Square pale in significance for China.

We must avoid that — for your sake, for Hong Kong's sake, for the sake of Chinese-American relations.

The New York Times.

National Reconciliation Isn't the Right Medicine Everywhere

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton went way over the top in his last debate with Bob Dole when he equated America's struggle against racism and homophobia with ethnic warfare in Bosnia and civil conflict in the Middle East. But you have to admire the appeal he made for tolerance and reconciliation.

Here is how he responded to a question about affirmative action and gay rights: "All over the world people are being torn apart — Bosnia, the Middle East, Northern Ireland, Rwanda, Burundi, you name it — because of all their differences. We still have some of that hatred inside us — you see it in the church burnings ... We have to get beyond that, we have to understand that we're stronger when we unite around shared values instead of being divided by our differences."

No one who has seen the killing grounds of Sarajevo or Kigali would mistake the passion and costs of those struggles for today's residual racial violence in the American South or the debate about same-sex marriage. But Mr. Clinton's Baedeker of conflict helps bring into focus a central issue: the need for and the limits of national reconciliation.

For the countries Mr. Clinton referred to, the immediate task is not uniting around shared values. They must first accept that the differences they cherish are not worth massacring each other to preserve. For those countries that contain separate and distinct societies thrown together against their wills, pursuing national reconciliation is a false and dangerous dream.

Reconciliation has been successful in societies split by struggles over power and resources, not over national identity.

South Africa is an example, as shown by events after the acquittal of Magnus Malan, South Africa's apartheid-era defense minister, on charges of murder a few days ago.

Blacks immediately denounced the white prosecutor and the white judge. But President Nelson Mandela defended the judicial process, urging South Africans of all races to respect and defend the common rules and institutions that have minimized political violence and retribution during the transition to a multiracial democracy.

Even during apartheid, South Africa functioned for most of its peoples as a common society with a shared history and destiny. It was precisely the attempts of the Afrikaner government to deny that South Africans belonged to a common society that caused the Beloved Country's greatest anguish.

Evidence of commonality had to be suppressed. Under apartheid's color system, for example, black students were at one time denied the right to study or play Beethoven's music. It was not part of "their" civilization.

Northern Ireland is for me another case where divisions have to be created and emphasized to blot out shared values and community that will ultimately prevail and bring peace.

The others are different, and more difficult, cases.

Rwanda and Burundi belong to the group of unhappy African states that never developed a common society despite being encased in political boundaries drawn by departing colonialists.

Bosnia's internal nations intermarried, lived peacefully and spoke the same language, only to descend to alarming atrocities when the chance came. Efforts to recreate a common society in Bosnia are worth trying, but far from certain to succeed.

Israelis and Palestinians do not share a common society in which they can, in Mr. Clinton's debate words, "unite around shared values." They are better off "divided by their differences." Domination or separation are the choices available.

Yitzhak Rabin struck a deal with Yasser Arafat to separate the two peoples and their land, physically and emotionally. An assassin's bullet cut short Mr. Rabin's effort. But his successors will eventually have to return to his approach or accept perpetual conflict and perhaps war as the only destiny that unites Israelis and Palestinians.

The Washington Post.

What if the Nations of Europe Aren't Prepared to Melt Away?

By William Pfaff

LONDON — What if the British are right about Europe? A majority of the British say they are in favor of "Europe" but hostile to what the newspapers call "a European superstate." By that they mean the kind of closely integrated Europe that the rest of Europe seems to be moving toward.

That Maastricht treaty promises not only a single currency — meaning a European central bank and very considerable fiscal and budget coordination, with major effect on national economic policies and priorities — but also a single European security and foreign policy.

Today it seems almost certain that a single currency will exist by 1999, replacing national currencies in Germany, France and a half-dozen smaller states. Its implications, demands and consequences remain unclear. There is in this an element of what the French call the *fuite en avant* — "We'll do it and afterward see what we've actually done." It is a method that works, but the dangers are obvious.

Popular support for European Union, meanwhile, is declining in a number of the member countries, notable Austria. Anti-European sentiment has grown in Germany and France, even though the two governments remain firmly committed to the Maastricht goals.

A pan-European poll published in Brussels has indicated that while 94 percent of Europe's so-called decision-makers are firmly committed to the European Union, only 48 percent of the public feels the same way. On the single currency, 85 percent of decision-makers are for it but only 54 percent of the public, while 37 percent of the public is hostile.

Even among the pro-European elites there has been a faltering of drive and purpose. The Intergovernmental Conference which is attempting to recapitulate and refine the Maastricht project seems to be drifting. The great issues are endlessly debated in the press and at pan-European conferences and seminars, but the debates never get down to solutions of the fundamental conflicts.

Can the Union really be "deepened" — that is, made increasingly complex and centralized — at the same time that it tries to incorporate a big group of new members from Central and Eastern Europe? Can it really have a common foreign policy on anything other than the pieties everyone agrees on anyway?

After the Jerusalem tunnel crisis in September, the French government tried to convince the Union that Europe should be represented at the negotiations meant to restore the peace process. The best they could get was agreement for a quick trip to Israel by the Irish foreign minister, representing the Union, where he was given the cold shoulder by both Israelis and Americans. Yet the European Union puts up most of the money for the peace process.

Sovereignty is the key question in all of this. Do the sovereign European governments really intend to cede it? This is the issue that the British have recognized. They are reacting to the others' failure to make their intentions clear. The others do not do so because the issue is too sensitive, and because they do not really know what they want.

"Europe" exists today because the principal Continental West European survivors of the world wars resolved to yield their sovereign right to make war on one another. To accomplish this they put their war resources under a common authority. This was a political act which succeeded because it was founded on a moral resolution of great historical importance.

But this success was responsible for certain illusions about further surrenders of sovereignty in the cause of European integration.

A facile and mistaken analogy was drawn with the union of the American colonies in the 18th century. That was a union among people who had never considered themselves divided.

A federative ambition which neglects the national imperative, the rootedness, the sovereign feeling of the European peoples, is doomed to crisis, and this is what Europe experiences today. The sovereignty issue has been pushed aside by those committed to federation, in the apparent hope that by ignoring it they can override it.

Surely there can be no Europe for the new millennium which affronts national identities. This is perhaps more evident to an outsider than to Europeans themselves, at ease with their overall cultural identity as members of European civilization. But membership in a common civilization does not override the force of national sovereignty and national identity.

Europe's challenge is to carry the reconciliation which began with creation of the Coal and Steel Community in 1951 on to something much more complex, where there can be a distribution of individual national roles in conscious acknowledgment of a common European responsibility.

The "federal" model is inadequate. That is what European public opinion is saying.

There has to be a rearticulation of what Europe means, and of how sovereignty and national identity can be accommodated, or redefined. Until that is done, the European enterprise risks decline, rather than progress. In view of all that has been accomplished since 1951, it would be a great tragedy.

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New Zealand Still Out in Front

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — New Zealand, like Canada or Australia, is one of those rich, stable and seemingly boring countries whose elections never seem to matter much. But as politicians in New Zealand negotiate to form a new government in the aftermath of a recent general election, there are important lessons and implications for a surprising range of countries.

New Zealand has a knack of being at the forefront of political trends. It gave votes to women, took a strong nonnuclear stand and carried out radical reform of the welfare state well before other liberal democracies did.

The next government in Wellington is likely to be a coalition led by the Labour Party. Its leader, Helen Clark, would be New Zealand's first female prime minister. Her party has long been committed to the kind of economic reform that Tony Blair, leader of Britain's opposition Labour Party and probably the country's next prime minister, discovered only quite recently.

Ms. Clark is so supportive of the prudent economic policy that has underpinned New Zealand's pioneering reform of an excessively expensive welfare state that the financial markets have barely noticed the defeat of the ruling conservative politicians.

If she does indeed become prime minister, her government may allow inflation to increase a bit in the interests of greater economic growth and employment. It may also spend somewhat more on health and education, while putting a brake on any more of the dramatic reforms that have profoundly changed New Zealand in the past decade, at the cost of considerable social hardship.

But a coalition government headed by Labour would likely prove a capable manager of a competitive, free market economy that Margaret Thatcher, as British prime minister, came nowhere near achieving. New Zealand Labour's recipe is likely to provide a more solid social foundation for the kind of economic reform that all developed countries will have to contemplate.

Foreign policy was not a feature of New Zealand's election campaign, but a Labour-led government will be noticed in this area as well.

In recent years, New Zealand, like Australia, has placed great stress on closer ties with Asia. But if Labour is to govern effectively, it will almost certainly need the support of the maverick New Zealand First party. Its leader, Winston Peters, is committed to cut immigration, which in recent years has become heavily skewed toward Asia. Such a policy will be seen by Asians as being driven by racial bias.

Many Asian officials will be more disturbed, although with less good reason, by the commitment of a Labour-led coalition in New Zealand to promoting human rights in Asia and elsewhere. Ms. Clark is determined to develop a stronger dialogue with Asia on human rights.

She has traveled widely in the region, and understands the importance of applying universal values in ways best suited to local conditions. She may have something to teach Europe and the United States about how to raise human rights issues in a constructive manner while finding ways to support local liberal causes.

A Labour-led coalition in Wellington may not be enthusiastically welcomed in Australia. Not since 1960 has there been a left-of-center government in New Zealand and a conservative one in Australia. New Zealand is far ahead of Australia in economic reform.

There will be an unwelcome contrast, too, between Wellington's support for human rights and Canberra's embarrassment, especially over East Timor.

A Labour-led government may have a less bumpy time with the United States. The world, including America, is moving in the direction of Wellington's non-nuclear policy.

The writer is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies and director of Britain's Pacific Asia Program. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Trafalgar Lesson

LONDON — The *Times*, in an article on the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, says: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer has said that next year's vote for shipbuilding will probably show a decrease, and the remark was cheered by the First Lord of the Admiralty. If they remember Trafalgar and its teaching, and ... in view of the division of Europe into two heavily-armed alliances, Ministers must think twice before acting upon this disquieting prediction. It is no mere stake of pride, power or prestige that depends on the supremacy of our navy; it is the very existence of the kingdom and the Empire."

1921: Silesia Partition

PARIS — The council of Ambassadors yesterday [Oct. 20] took the final decision on the partition of Upper Silesia. The decision embodies the recommendation of the Council of the League of Nations in its integrity. The first part of the decision defines the new frontier between Germany and Poland in the plebiscite area of Upper Silesia. The second part provides that Germany and Poland, in accordance with the Versailles Treaty, shall conclude a convention to incorporate certain economic measures.

1946: Byrnes Report

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State Byrnes, in a soberly-worded report on the Paris Peace Conference, told the nation last night [Oct. 18] that he was disturbed by "continued, if not increasing tension" between the U.S. and Russia. He said that the "belief" of Russian leaders that war is "inevitable" may be the primary cause of American-Russian difficulties. "It is that idea of the inevitability of armed conflict that is throttling the economic recovery of Europe," he said.

ممنوع من الإرسال

هكذا من الأصل

LANGUAGE

General Shali Caught Necking Down

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Asked recently about dependents of Department of Defense civilians remaining in Kuwait, General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told Army Times: "The vast majority, if not all, are on a long accompanied tour. We're going to *neck that down* to those that are absolutely necessary."

The ever-vigilant Joseph C. Goulden of Accuracy in Media sent in that clip and noted: "When I was a slip of a lad in rural East Texas, 'neck' was something you did with a nubile maiden at the Fox Drive-In Theater, or on a blanket *in a pine copse at* Scout Lake. Pray tell where the Honorable Shali found this term, and how it got into military speak."

Perhaps AM is reluctant to slam the topbrass against the wall about their usage, but on such matter this former corporal has a tradition of fearlessness vexing on the foolhardy. I put it to the general: What's with *neck down?* "It is possible that I first heard the term *nick down* as an artillery officer," the man known as General Shali responded cheerfully, despite having ben calumniated as "General Shilly-Shally" by this columnist writing in another space last year.

"However, the phrase is actually used by both military and civilian shooters. *Necking down* is the practice of reducing the diameter of a cartridge case at its neck, allowing a smaller diameter bullet to be fired from it. This is frequently done to increase the velocity of the projectile."

> *The general learned English from the silver screen under the expert tutelage of John Wayne.'*

The JCS chairman, an immigrant from Poland who "learned English from the silver screen under the expert tutelage of John Wayne," directs us to "ABCs of Reloading," by Dean A. Grennell, for pictures of cartridges going through a *necking down.*

Etymology unsupported by the Pentagon confirms the general's definition. Mitford M. Mathews, in his 1951 Dictionary of Americanisms, defines *neck* in an 1812 citation as "to cut the *neck* (i.e., the excrescence at the point where the lead was poured into the mold) off an old-fashioned round bullet for a muzzle-loading rifle."

"The phrase has also crept into the civilian lexicon," notes the general, zeroing in, as riflemen say, on the extended metaphor of interest to lexicographers, "meaning 'a reduction to increase efficiency.' Good examples might be to *neck down* a lengthy column — or in my case, this letter."

As for the media watchdog Goulden, happily entwined in his memory with a nubile maiden on a blanket in East Texas, the slang verb *to neck* as "to indulge in amorous caresses," which dates from 1910, is now obsolete, gone with *sparking, spooning, courting* and *petting. (Nubile,* from the Latin *nubere,* "to marry," once meant "marriageable" but now usually means "young and sexy.") What do we now call a combination of kissing, stroking and fondling — with hands outside the clothes — punctuated with sighs and moans, all in the spirit of affectionate fun? In the '80s, the odious *sucking face* held sway, and that self-mockery is perpetuated with today's *swapping spit,* but a note of sportsmanship has been added with *boxing tonsils* and *tonsil hockey.*

Mugging (which dates back to 1821 in England), *mauling* (without a violent connotation) and *grubbing* are current, along with *going for sushi,* based on "tongue sushi," a mutual rolling-up of tongues, which seems anatomically difficult.

Recently the most popular national usage has been necking down to *hooking up,* which retains a kind of innocence, though this department will entertain competing regional entries for what used to be *light petting.* Just about everything else comes under *having sex.*

□

Today we are going to straighten out, once and for all, *jury-rigged, jerry-built* and the confusing blend, *jerry-rigged.*

"They [the Iraqis] are trying to *jury-rig* SAMs," a Pentagon official was quoted about the replacement of surface-to-air missiles damaged by U.S. attacks, ". . . with radars to make them operational."

Steve Johnson of MSNBC's on-line service writes: "I'm assuming he meant that they were being fixed on a temporary or emergency basis. But he could have meant that the SAM's were rebuilt in a cheap manner, for which the phrase would be *jerry-built.* Are the two phrases of common origin?"

Old salts know that a *jury mast* is hastily put up to replace a mast that has been broken or swept away.

Jerry-built, first spotted in 1869, may be a corruption of jury, or a reference to Jeremiah or Jericho.

When panning a musical in 1994, the New York Times critic David Richards wrote, "The jerry-built book by Mr. King and Mr. Masterson is just a series of stillborn sketches."

The meaning is "slapped together, rickety," same as *jury-rigged,* but while the jury-rigging is admirable in a storm, the *jerry-building* is always pejorative.

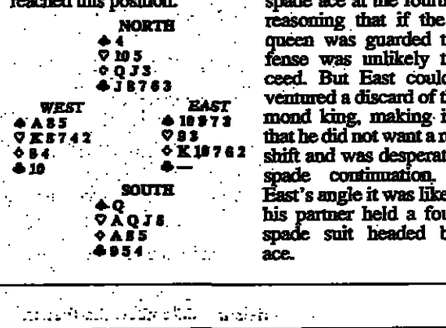
New York Times Service

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

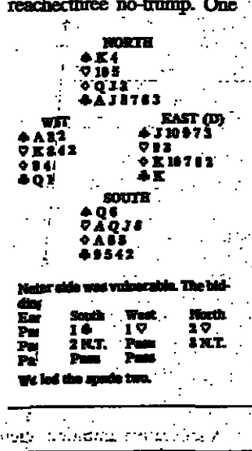
On the diagramed deal both North-South pairs reached three no-trump. One South player received the challenging lead of a small spade. He put up the king and East dropped the jack. West now knew that South held the queen, but he did not know whether it was guarded.

South would have liked to lead a club from his hand, but had no convenient entry. He played the club ace and reached this position:



Another club was led from dummy and East had to make a crucial discard. How could he persuade his partner to continue spades? In practice he threw his heart three, and West did not solve the problem. He shifted to a diamond and South made nine tricks.

West should have led the spade ace at the fourth trick, reasoning that if the spade queen was guarded the defense was unlikely to succeed. But East could have ventured a discard of the diamond king, making it clear that he did not want a red-suit shift and was desperate for a spade continuation. From East's angle it was likely that his partner held a four-card spade suit headed by the ace.



Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♣	1 ♡	2 ♡
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

We led the spade two.

BOOKS

DAMNED TO FAME: The Life of Samuel Beckett

By James Knowlson. 800 pages. $35. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Michael Dirda

FOLLOWING the heart attack that was to kill him, Samuel Beckett's father was heard to murmur "fight, fight, fight." Such spirit, even in the face of mortality, seems peculiarly appropriate to this hard-working, well-to-do Irish businessman.

But these were not his actual last words. As Bill Beckett lay dying, he sighed, for all the world like one of his son's resigned and bleakly humorous characters, "What a morning."

Such stoic comedy crops up repeatedly in the life of Samuel Becket (1906-1989). One spring the author of "Waiting for Godot" was visiting England, where he was going to spend a beautiful, sky-blue afternoon watching cricket. A friend remarked, as they walked along through the sunshine, that "on a day like this it's good to be alive." To which Beckett immediately answered, "I wouldn't go as far as that."

It has, of course, always been easy to mythologize Beckett. Just look at his face in photographs — the bristly hair, the piercing blue eyes, a profile like an Aztec eagle, according to one critic.

Or consider his legendary generosity. Once Beckett was drinking in a bar, late at night, when a bum admired his coat. Without a word, he gave it to him, never even bothering to empty the pockets.

All around Paris the writer was known as an easy touch. After he received the Nobel Prize ("What a catastrophe," exclaimed his wife, Suzanne), he donated all the money — some to his alma mater, Trinity College, Dublin, but most to needy writers, artists and actors.

At the same time, he himself lived in utter simplicity: a single brown suit, pants bought at thrift shops, an old beret. He might almost be one of his tramps, Vladimir (Didi) or Estragon (Gogo). And yet this moody, reclusive artist was quite irresistible to women. Susan Sontag called him the sexiest man she'd ever met.

As James Knowlson's fine biography makes clear again and again, kindness to others and hatred of cruelty and suffering were Beckett's defining personal characteristics. He loathed apartheid in South Africa and the artistic censorship in Eastern Europe (and once composed a short play for the imprisoned Vaclav Havel).

During his last months, the fragile, undernourished writer was obliged to enter a nursing home: "He kept biscottes in his dressing-gown pocket to give to the pigeons," remembers a friend. "What was noticeable was that he could easily have thrown the crumbs to them while standing up. But, unsteady on his feet as he was, he had to risk falling over by bending down to feed them almost out of his hand."

If James Joyce sometimes appears the great hero of modern letters, the introspective Beckett almost seems its saint. And not only of literature. Beckett served in the Resistance during World War II — processing, translating and passing on clandestine information, a valuable member of a famous unit: Gloria SHS (run by the amazing 26-year-old Jeannine Picabia). When the group was betrayed, he narrowly escaped capture and had to flee to the south of France, where he picked fruits and vegetables, worked on his novel "Watt," (*in* part to escape into his Irish past), and eventually joined another guerrilla group. After the war Beckett received the Croix de Guerre from a grateful nation. Yet until his previous biographer, Deirdre Bair, delved into his wartime activities, virtually none of his later friends and associates knew about his dangerous Resistance work. He simply never mentioned it.

"Damned to Fame," the first authorized life of Samuel Beckett, has been long and eagerly awaited. Its author, James Knowlson, oversees the Beckett Archive at the University of Reading and is the general editor of Beckett's Theatrical Notebooks; he was also a close friend of his subject for 20 years. Not unexpectedly, the new biography is thorough, meticulous, sometimes revelatory (particularly on the late plays and prose), always readable.

Michael Dirda is on the staff of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

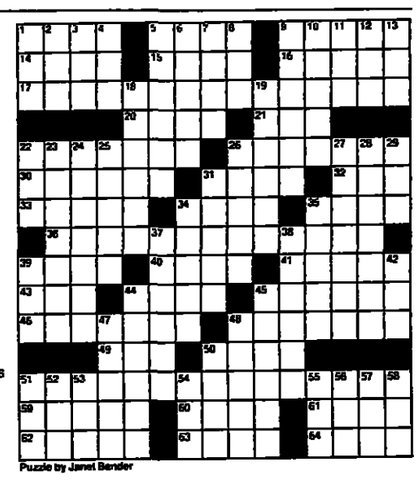
1 Ornamental stone
5 Beige
9 Play part
14 Yoke wearers
15 Diving bird
16 Cinematography units
17 Pupils
20 Versatile blackjack holdings
21 Mideast export
22 Changes actors in a play
28 Narrow waterways
30 Warns
31 Butter servings
32 "Mamma ——!"
33 Brawl
34 Lima's land
35 Serenade
36 Whites
39 1910's-20's art style
40 Prefix with series
41 "Cool"
43 From —— Z
44 Agile
45 Blockhead
46 Cincinnati footballers
48 "Sh" or "th," linguistically
49 Grow old
50 Trompe l'—— (optical illusion)
51 Inses
59 Sounds from a sty
60 Et ——
61 Aeronautical maneuver
62 Shivaree
63 Loretta who sang "You Ain't Woman Enough"
64 Hunter's quarry

DOWN

1 Tiny amount
2 Lumberjack's tool
3 Narcs' org.
4 S.A.S.E., e.g.
5 Votes into office
6 Apple remains
7 Betsy or Diana
8 Chapel Hill campus, for short
9 Elevator alternative
10 Rhea's role on "Cheers"
11 Cardiac readout, briefly
12 Born
13 Snaky curve
18 Highland
19 Whirlpool site
22 Dodge truck
23 Raise
24 Gray-green
25 Boxing venue
26 Famed New York restaurateur
27 Do an impression of
28 "God bless us every one" speaker
29 Droop
31 Something "for your thoughts"
34 Skating event
35 Dutch painter Jan
37 More capacious
38 Join the class
39 Small bit, as of cream
42 Long distance call start
44 Most wise
45 Contribute, as to a poker pot
47 Stares stupidly
48 A square —— a round hole
50 No more than
51 Watch pocket
52 Capp's —— Abner
53 Out —— limb
54 Suffix with different
55 Swiss peak
56 Neither's companion
57 Boot's end
58 Snoop (on)

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 18

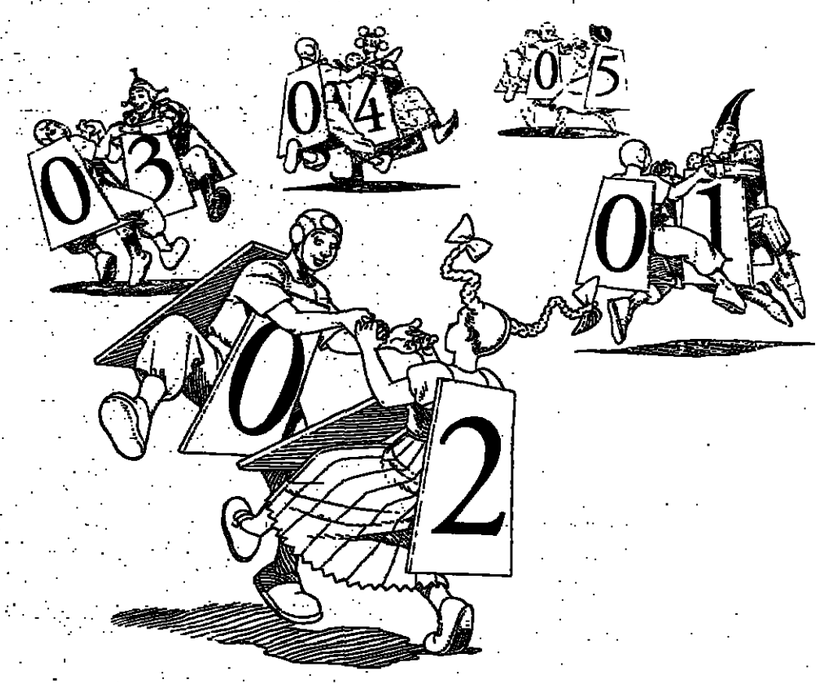
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A	L	E	C		N	N	W		D	A	N	G	I	T
C	I	R	C	A		S	A	N		Q	U	I	T	O
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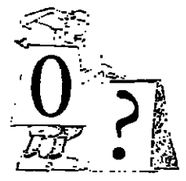
10-digit Numbering plan

To call anywhere in France, start with 2 new digits, end up with 10.



France's new 10-digit Numbering plan will accomodate a growing demand for telephone, facsimile, cellular numbers etc.
Since October 18, 1996, the same call procedure applies for all numbers in France.
The domestic long distance prefix **16** is no longer used.

From Paris and the Paris region (Ile-de-France) to other parts of France: dial 10 digits
From the rest of France to Paris and the Paris region: dial 10 digits
Between regions: dial 10 digits
Within the same region: dial 10 digits
Also, you will no longer hear the "call routing" tone while your call is being connected.



What are the 2 new digits ?

Paris and the Paris region
Add 01 to the beginning of all 8-digit numbers, which are currently preceded by 01.
For example: 01 53 56 00 00 → 01 53 56 00 00

Add:	To the current number beginning with:	Add:	To the current number beginning with:	Add:	To the current number beginning with:
01	30	01	43	01	49
01	34	01	44	01	53
01	39	01	45	01	55
01	40	01	46	01	60
01	41	01	47	01	64
01	42	01	48	01	69

Provinces (all other regions)
Add two digits — either 02, 03, 04 or 05 — to the current 8-digit number.
For example: 31 03 02 00 → 02 31 03 02 00



Add:	To the current number beginning with:	Add:	To the current number beginning with:	Add:	To the current number beginning with:
03	20	02	48	04	76
03	21	05	49	04	77
03	22	04	50	04	78
03	23	02	51	04	79
03	24	05	53	03	80
03	25	02	54	03	81
03	26	05	55	03	82
03	27	05	56	03	83
03	28	05	57	03	84
03	29	05	58	03	85
02	31	05	59	03	86
02	32	03	60	03	87
02	33	05	61	03	88
05	34	05	62	03	89
02	35	05	63	04	90
02	37	05	65	04	91
02	38	04	66	04	92
02	39	04	67	04	93
02	40	04	68	04	94
02	41	04	69	04	95
04	42	04	70	02	96
02	43	04	71	02	97
03	44	04	72	02	98
05	45	04	73	02	99
05	46	04	74		
02	47	04	75		

Some numbers have changed Some numbers have stayed the same

These numbers have changed
- Mobiles: add **06** before most numbers for mobile services, including vehicle-mounted or hand-portable mobiles, radio paging, and river and maritime services.
- The electronic directory number 11 is changed to 3611.
- The number 08 is added before 8-digit numbers beginning with 36. Audiotex, Teletex etc.
- "Numero Vert" toll-free numbers: the 05 at the beginning is replaced by 0 800.

These numbers have stayed the same
12 (directory assistance), 13 (repair), 14 (France Telecom Sales Office), 15 (medical emergency), 17 (police), 18 (Fire department).

4-digit numbers beginning with 36 (3614, 3615 etc.) also stay the same.

To call French overseas "départements" (DOM)
Dial 0 before the 3-digit access code followed by the 6-digit subscriber number. The access code 19 is no longer used.

To call other countries and French overseas territories (TOM)
Dial the access code **00** instead of **19**.

Calling from outside France
Callers must dial 33 for metropolitan France, but omit the 0 at the beginning of the 10-digit number.
For example: +33 2 31 03 02 00

Information and directory assistance.

5211 (toll free)

3611 (First 4 minutes free then 0.37 FF per minute*)
3614 FT (0.12 FF per call plus 0.37 FF per minute*)

Dial 5211 or 3611 on the Minitel* for an automated server which will give you the new 10-digit number when you enter the 8-digit number.

* Prices including VAT effective at June 15, 1996 in metropolitan France (VAT: 20.6%). Reduced rate periods apply. Each minute begun is charged in full. Prices charged by individual Telecom Billing Unit.

France Telecom

The U.S. Peace-Force Proposal: Africans Suspect It Conceals Indifference

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

BAMAKO, Mali — With its more than 50 young and fragile states, for decades Africa has been the theater of as many conflicts, from civil wars to cross-border clashes, as any continent.

Throughout, if a single element distinguished African strife, it was foreign involvement.

From the superpower proxy struggles that destroyed Angola and tore at the Horn of Africa, to the near-breakdown of countries like Nigeria and Zaire, foreign powers almost always played a prominent role, backing one side or another by intervening directly or by supplying arms, advisers or mercenaries.

Since the Cold War ended, however, Africa has ceased being the coveted prize that it was for so long, with its resources tied down while its numerous United Nations votes were signed up.

And this has led to a sense of marginalization that is eating away at Africa's confidence in the rest of the world. A couple of weeks ago, Africans heard Secretary of State Warren Christopher urge them to set up an African peacekeeping force to be used on the continent.

The proposal was intended to convey a sense of concern by the outside world, but for many Africans it has done the opposite: Given recent history, they are left with the strong suspicion that Mr. Christopher's proposal could result in the further writing off the continent with a grand-sounding plan for which no real funding or interest would follow.

"Why is it that Africa is the only continent being called upon to set up its own intervention force?" said Salih Booker, a specialist in African affairs at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. "Africans have a long history of participating in peacekeeping efforts all over the world, and have spilled their blood with the best of them. There is a nasty double standard operating here."

The answer may be as simple as that in places like Bosnia and the Middle East, the big powers feel that too much is at stake for them to forgo close control. But that only helps make the case for a fear of marginalization in Africa.

After the experiences of Somalia, where an American-led humanitarian intervention brought the United States casualties and political humiliation, and then Rwanda, where the world appeared paralyzed in the face of one of the century's worst ethnically driven killing sprees, the outside powers that had so dominated Africa's modern history are now finding they have no more stomach for large-scale military operations on this continent.

Of the industrialized nations, France alone still seems to have any taste for such interventions — typically, to prop up client regimes or protect its own citizens.

Now Burundi, Rwanda's ethnic twin and neighbor, is on the brink of what could be another genocidal civil war, and the outside world knows that in the age of satellite-beamed television images, simply walking away from such human catastrophe will not do.

That was the backdrop for Mr. Christopher's tour of sub-Saharan Africa this month, in which he was promoting what the United States sees as the best solution to crises that can be expected in Africa for years to come.

Rather than relying on the outside world to swoop in and separate combatants or shield civilians from tragedy, the Clinton administration wants to assemble a 10,000-member all-African crisis response force that can be drawn together and deployed on short notice.

Already, Congress has earmarked more than $20 million for the effort, and has had some success in enlisting the support of other Western countries. Half a dozen African nations have said they would consider contributing troops.

The beauty of the plan, for Washington, is that it allows the world to respond to African crises without putting the lives of American soldiers on the line — and at low cost, given the wages of African armies and the availability of surplus military equipment.

"We have been mightily motivated by events in Burundi," said one senior U.S. official traveling with Mr. Christopher. "The thinking was that there had to be some option between direct military intervention and doing nothing at all."

But many specialists in the continent's affairs say they fear that this approach risks repeating grave mistakes of past African peacekeeping efforts, or setting up political traps for the future.

For one, deploying modest-sized all-African forces financed and equipped by outsiders has been tried — most notably in Liberia. If the idea cannot be said to have totally failed, the experience has at best been deeply flawed.

In Liberia, the 10,000-man West African peacekeeping force has never been able to get a firm grip on the situation. Instead, it has been just enough to keep that country's crisis at a low boil for most of the last six years, with momentary spikes of widespread chaos such as the fighting that devastated the capital, Monrovia, in April.

And because outsiders, in particular Western nations, have not been present on the ground, where their lives and reputations would be at stake, international support for the troops deployed there has been tepid and inconsistent.

Beyond its commitment to the start-up costs for the new force, moreover, Washington openly says that it would like to avoid holding the financial bag into the future. So American diplomats have been seeking official United Nations backing for the effort.

Similarly, Mr. Christopher and his aides have been lobbying the Organization for African Unity to endorse the plan.

Here, too, Africa experts foresee little but problems. France, which has remained fully engaged in Africa and enjoys a Security Council veto, is plainly suspicious of the plan; it sees it as a formula for diluting Paris' strong influence on the continent.

What is worse, Africa's four natural powerhouses — Egypt, South Africa, Nigeria and Zaire — are openly scornful or, in Zaire's case, a potential candidate itself for a stabilizing intervention.

U.S. Advises Postponing Bosnia Vote

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

VIENNA — In the face of Serbian intransigence and logistical nightmares, senior Clinton administration officials have concluded that the $30 million municipal elections in Bosnia scheduled for next month should be put off, if a "face-saving" way can be found for doing so, U.S. officials here and in Washington said Sunday.

Postponing the elections portends retaining U.S. troops in Bosnia well into next year, U.S. and European officials said.

Still, with the Clinton administration suggesting what is tantamount to a reversal of its policy, it now seems highly likely that the elections will be postponed, American and European diplomats said, unless, as one senior diplomat here put it, there is a drastic and unforeseen change in the Bosnian Serb attitude.

Formally, the decision rests with Robert Frowick, a retired American diplomat who is the head of the Bosnia office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

But Mr. Frowick is heavily influenced by Washington, diplomats say. Moreover, after meeting with Bosnian Serb leaders last Thursday, Mr. Frowick himself concluded that the elections would have to be postponed, officials with his organization said.

But the officials said the decision must be made quickly, because huge bills are mounting as the organization begins the advance work.

The Contact Group on Bosnia — Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and the United States — is meeting in Sarajevo on Monday. Officials at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe said they thought an announcement on the elections would be made after that meeting.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, John Kornblum, left for the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, on Sunday to make what a U.S. diplomat described as a "last, desperate pitch" to persuade the Serbs to participate in the elections. If he does not succeed, Washington will endorse a postponement of the elections, the diplomat said.

Few thought he would be successful.

"It's my presentiment that the thing will be called off," said a European ambassador involved in Bosnian policy. "It's a matter of finding a mechanism which would have no consequences for the American election."

The Bosnian Serbs have repeatedly declared that they will not cooperate in the elections. This could result in Muslims electing the officials in towns and villages from which the Muslims were forcibly expelled during the war, such as Srebrenica.

The problem, election officials say, is that without active Serbian participation, it would be virtually impossible to conduct the elections, at least not within the territory of the Bosnian Serb republic, which makes up nearly half of Bosnia. Among other things, each polling station is set up and monitored by representatives from Bosnia's three ethnic factions — Serbs, Muslims and Croats.

On logistical grounds, the election workers with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe have said it would be nearly impossible to prepare for an election by the end of November, which will require printing several million ballots and hiring 2,000 monitors.

The driving force for holding the Bosnian elections, U.S. and European officials said, were the U.S. presidential elections.

When the troops were dispatched to Bosnia, President Bill Clinton promised that they would be out within a year. The withdrawal has begun and is expected to be completed by March.

JAPAN: *Liberal Democrats Win Big Plurality*

Continued from Page 1

said Christopher Redl, a political analyst for ING Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd., a securities firm. "Now it's been snubbed again."

"The poll was a 'Hip, hip, hooray' for the status quo," Mr. Redl said. "The door that had been open to change has now been closed officially."

Not everyone judged the result so harshly. But experts broadly agreed that Japanese voters had had an opportunity to change direction, by giving power to political parties that favored far-reaching deregulation and sweeping economic and political changes, and that instead they gave the edge to the party that symbolizes the status quo.

The Liberal Democrats, who previously had 212 seats in a 511-member lower house, built up their plurality to 239 seats in what is now a 500-member chamber. They may rule by continuing their coalition with the Social Democrats and another small party, or they may simply lure from other parties the few representatives they need to ensure an absolute majority.

The New Frontier Party, the main opposition party, won 156 seats, down from the 160 that it has now. Ichiro Ozawa, the party leader and the Japanese politician who offered the most far-reaching and detailed calls for national opening and transformation, may now be forced to resign or may see his party crumble from beneath him.

"Of course, I am responsible," a weary Mr. Ozawa said Monday morning, when he was reminded of his pre-election hints that he might resign to take responsibility for a defeat. "We are tired now, but after we have rested for a while I will consult with party executives to see how we can manage the party and build unity for the future."

Another party, the Democratic Party, had also called for major changes, in particular by eviscerating the bureaucracy that largely controls Japan. The Democrats ended up unchanged with 52 seats.

The Social Democrats, who for decades had been the main opposition party, were nearly wiped off the face of the political map, dropping from 30 seats to just 15. But the Communists, who are viewed by many in Japan as unusually honest and principled politicians, enjoyed a major breakthrough, rising to 26 seats from 15.

Voter disenchantment with politics was reflected Sunday in by far the lowest turnout for any general election. About 59.6 percent of eligible voters cast their ballots, well below the previous record low of 67 percent set in 1993.

Sunday's election was the first under a new electoral system. Analysts said that although it made campaign funding more open and might have increased the role of policy debates a little, at least so far it has not nurtured an adversarial two-party system that its backers had hoped.

The crucial question in the coming days will be who Prime Minister Hashimoto manages to lure into his camp to create a majority for the Liberal Democrats.



Reuters

President Assad, left, greeting President Chirac at the Damascus airport.

MIDEAST: *Bickering Over Chirac's Idea*

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Chirac, at a banquet held by Mr. Assad, said that "France and Europe must be present beside the parties — as friends, as a force for proposals and not just as partners in reconstruction."

Referring to the difficulties in the talks between Israel and the Palestinians since Mr. Netanyahu took office in May, Mr. Chirac said it was essential "to improve the method and framework of the discussions, which in recent months have revealed their limitations."

He said to Mr. Assad, "Together we must put the peace process back on the rails and enable it to succeed."

The French president added that there could be no lasting peace unless the aspirations of the Palestinians for self-determination, and the right of both sides to security, were fulfilled.

Two other disputes, defused at the last minute, had erupted earlier over Mr. Chirac's plans.

Mr. Chirac initially had not included the Knesset, the Israeli Parliament, on his itinerary. But the Knesset speaker, Dan Tichon, said Mr. Chirac had changed his mind and would sit in Parliament on Tuesday.

The French leader sparked the first dispute with Israel before leaving Paris by planning to send his foreign minister to the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Jerusalem.

After Israel objected to his intention to send Foreign Minister Herve de Charette to PLO headquarters at Orient House, Mr. Chirac decided not to take Mr. de Charette to Israel at all.

Mr. Netanyahu said, "At least the discomfort that would have been possible if the French foreign minister would visit Orient House was prevented." *(Reuters, AFP)*

CAMPAIGN: *Doubting a 'Miracle'*

Continued from Page 1

ington," Mr. Thompson continued. "They would have been much better off. I told them that from day one, and they've never bothered to implement that. And I think it shows."

Despite such remarks, many loyal party members insisted that they were still bravely holding out for a Dole triumph. While stopping short of predicting a victory, Governor David Beasley of South Carolina said: "I think it's doable. But it needs to start happening soon."

Scott Reed, Mr. Dole's campaign manager, chided Republicans for doubting his candidate's prospects. "Clinton is a paper tiger," he said, noting that the remainder of the campaign will be devoted to undermining Mr. Clinton's reputation on ethical matters. "Our closing theme of this campaign is going to be about trust and telling the truth and Clinton's ethical mishaps. Clinton is on the defensive."

Still, the willingness of other influential Republicans in every region of the nation to voice their nervousness reflects depths of the gloom in the party.

Robert Bennett, chairman of the Ohio Republican Party, noted with resignation that Mr. Clinton's advantage in his crucial state remains daunting. "I'll be honest with you: Nothing has changed in 75 days," he said.

Mr. Dole has struggled, Mr. Bennett explained, because Ohio's economy is in good shape.

"You talk to people and they're selling," he said. "That bodes well for the incumbent."

But Mr. Bennett also complained of a lack of passion from either candidate, saying, "On our side, this isn't a Ronald Reagan type of election — or even a George Bush."

As much as anything else, the candidates' travel schedules over the coming days tell the story of Mr. Dole's predicament: As Clinton aides offer their ritual warnings about complacency, they are scheduling trips to states like Virginia, Montana, Nevada and New Hampshire, where Democrats usually did not have a chance — until this year.

Mr. Dole, meanwhile, is still trying to shore up traditional Republican bastions; he has even begun a late advertising effort in Indiana, which had long been considered safely Republican.

BELGIANS: *300,000 Protest in Brussels Over Pedophile Case*

Continued from Page 1

apathy and individual pursuits than mass protest, the upheaval has deeply shaken the political establishment. Interior Minister Johan vanden Lanotte warned last week that the government could fall if it did not respond to the protests.

"We all fear that the extreme right will try to take advantage of the situation," Baron Daniel Janssen, head of the Belgian chemical giant Solvay, said last week. It is a widespread concern, given that the anti-immigrant, far-right Flemish Bloc is the leading party in Antwerp, the country's second-largest city.

Despite those concerns, the huge crowd on Sunday heeded appeals for calm from King Albert II, and from Paul Marchal, a father of one of the victims, who told marchers to "keep your fists in your pockets."

Mr. Marchal's 17-year-old daughter, An, disappeared with a friend while vacationing on the Belgian coast in August 1995. Their bodies were found buried last month on a property owned by Marc Dutroux.

The round of demonstrations were touched off last Monday when Jean-Marc Connerotte, the investigator who became a national hero in August by cracking a pedophile ring allegedly led by Mr. Dutroux, was removed from the case by the Supreme Court for having attended a dinner given by a support group for parents of missing children. The court agreed with Mr. Dutroux's lawyers that he had compromised his objectiveness by attending.

People here have expressed outrage that Mr. Dutroux was released from prison in 1992 after serving less than half of a 13-year sentence for child abduction and rape, and that investigators failed to solve any of the disappearances earlier, despite receiving many suggestions of his possible involvement.

The king on Friday apologized to the victims' parents for having signed Mr. Dutroux's release, saying he had not been aware of the seriousness of the charges. He called for a "moral revival and a profound change in our country."

Parliament opened an investigation to determine what went wrong with the criminal inquiry, and Mr. Dehaene vowed there would be no cover up.

Eight children are still reported as missing.

The anger over the missing children also has tapped into a broader popular frustration at years of government austerity and an incessant power struggle between politicians in the Dutch-speaking northern region of Flanders and the French-speaking southern area of Wallonia. "The Belgian people are fed up," said Sophie Van Thournout, a dancer.

That is a message that transcends borders, a fact highlighted by the participation of many of foreign nationals living in the capital of Europe.

"If politicians were more honest, things might be better," said Jordi Tio, a Spaniard and Brussels-based international civil servant who marched with his wife and two young children.

■ Germans Find Body

The naked body of a 15-year-old girl has been found in a field three weeks after she was last seen on her way to dance class, The Associated Press reported, quoting the Hanover police.

Investigators said the girl, identified only as Annette P., appeared to have been the victim of a sexual assault — the third such fatal attack on a young girl in recent weeks.

LIPPO: *Asians Are Baffled by Fuss Over Donations to Clinton*

Continued from Page 1

Republicans have questioned whether those huge donations may have influenced administration policy at a time when Indonesia was seeking to maintain favorable trade relations and to fend off allegations of human-rights abuses.

While the Riady family donations are not considered illegal — James Riady was residing in the United States in 1992 when he and his wife contributed $50,000 to Democratic Party committees — the administration's critics have asked what the Lippo conglomerate stood to gain.

But seen from here, where the Jakarta-based Lippo Group is one of the region's largest, best-known and most respected conglomerates, the growing campaign finance controversy in the United States has been met with amazement.

Many Asians and some old Asia hands say the controversy arises from some common American misperceptions about Asia, and from the gulf in attitudes between Western and Asian ways of conducting business, pursuing friendships and courting contacts among key people in high places.

Rather than being seen as an attempt to buy influence or alter policy, Asian and Western bankers, economists and others here said they viewed the Riady support for Mr. Clinton as simply common sense and a standard operating procedure among the region's ethnic Chinese businessmen for whom "*guanxi*" — the Chinese word that roughly translates as "connections" — is the central element of business success.

"For these guys, that's tin money," said William Overholt of Bankers Trust in Hong Kong. "It's sort of like buying membership in a club. They'd just like to be members of the club of people who say, 'Hey, I can talk to these very important people.' To join a good golf club in Asia costs a million dollars. To pay half that and be able to say, 'I had lunch with the president of the United States,' it's in the range."

On one level, the controversy over Indonesian banking money filtering into U.S. political coffers reflects East Asia's growing economic clout.

Unlike Taiwan's lobbying money, the political donations of the Riady family and Lippo associates are seen in this part of the world as a way to gain influence and win "face," or respect, at home, rather than as part of any overt attempt to influence U.S. policy.

"The Riady family is Chinese," said an American businessman who arranges financing for projects in Indonesia. "The way business is done in the ethnic Chinese community throughout Asia is on the basis of connections. Billion-dollar deals are done on a handshake."

In countries like Indonesia, with its history of discrimination against the Chinese minority, those connections — often to key military leaders or more directly to President Suharto and his family — can afford a kind of informal protection.

"Forming a good alliance with the political elite is simply a good precaution, and that holds true in, the United States as well as Asia," said Michael Backman, an Australian who is research director for the Castle Group of business advisers in Jakarta.

By cultivating ties to Mr. Clinton, he said, Mr. Riady "is not behaving abnormally for a businessman, especially one from Asia."

That long-term business strategy — building contacts first, then waiting for opportunities to arise — is the philosophy best enunciated by the Lippo patriarch himself, James's father, the billionaire Mochtar Riady, 67.

The elder Riady fought with Indonesian guerrillas in the independence war against the Dutch, began in business 45 years ago in a bicycle shop and as a grocery merchant and first joined a bank in the 1960s. He has since built Lippo into a $6 billion conglomerate with more than 100 companies in five countries.

The Riady family's first attempt to enter the U.S. market came in 1977, the first year of the Carter administration. The group looked into buying shares in the National Bank of Georgia, then owned by Jimmy Carter's scandal-plagued budget director, Bert Lance, according to an Indonesian academic in Australia who has researched the group.

The deal fell through. But at the same time, Mochtar Riady sent his son James to the United States to begin building connections to spearhead the group's eventual entry into the U.S. banking market.

James Riady ended up in Arkansas, where he came into contact with Mr. Clinton.

"If you were an Indonesian doing business in Arkansas in 1977, you were a bit of an oddity and you got to know everybody in town," said John Muncy, of the Hong Kong Chinese Bank.

NAZI: *Italian Justice Struggles to Come to Terms With Issues Surrounding 'Last' War Crimes Figure*

Continued from Page 1

statute of limitations had come into force.

So great was the outcry — the city of Rome dimmed its lights in protest that night — that Mr. Priebke was arrested again within hours, following an extradition request from Germany, and detained pending appeal.

A week ago, Italy's highest court voided the military court's verdict and ordered a new trial. The decision was greeted with relief by many Italians who thought the verdict cast a shadow not only over Italian justice, but also over one of the most painful moments in their past.

Some said Italy's first mistake was bringing the Priebke case before a military court, a tribunal that by its nature might be more inclined to accept a defendant's argument that he was only obeying orders.

Instead, they contend, Mr. Priebke should have been tried for "crimes against humanity," a charge used at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, where obeying orders was established to be an inadequate defense. But Italy has not prosecuted anyone for crimes against humanity, which some historians say reflects its reluctance to face its own crimes before and during World War II.

Angelo Del Boca, who has compiled a book of essays on the Italian Army's use of lethal gas in Ethiopia for which no one was ever tried, said that the Priebke case itself is a reflection of Italy's lax record. "We had a dossier on this guy during all those years when he was traveling back and forth," he said. "Why was he never stopped?"

According to evidence that surfaced even at the 1948 trial, Mr. Priebke's role at the massacre was clearly greater than that of his fellow junior officers.

It was Mr. Priebke who compiled the list of victims and ticked off their names as they were shot — two by him personally.

"Ironically, it is probably true that he might have been acquitted in 1948 because at the time we didn't know as much about his role as we do now," said Robert Katz, an American expert on the 1944 killings.

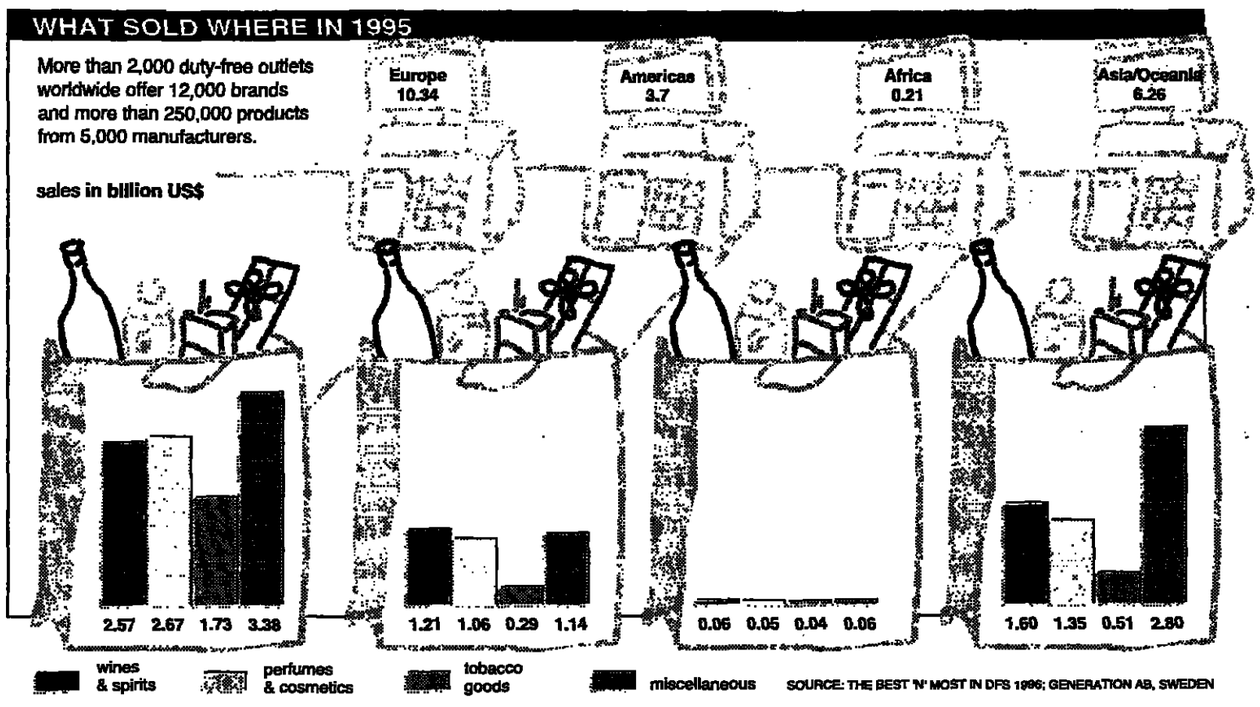
For the families of the victims and international Nazi-hunting organizations like the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the Priebke case is seen as possibly the last chance to remind the public — here and abroad — of the atrocities of the Nazi regime.

"All of this information is coming out at a point when it is too late for war crimes trials, too late for the families of the victims," said Shimon Samuels, the center's European representative. "The Priebke case is the last push, which is why I am worried that it could get bogged down."

هكذا من الأصل

WORLD TRAVEL SHOPPING

The duty-free industry is looking ahead to some major milestones. Next year, it celebrates a half-century of activity, a long way from its beginnings at a small kiosk at Shannon Airport. The European Union has ruled to eliminate duty-free purchases in 1999 within its member states, a move that threatens almost half the industry's sales. The profile of the duty-free shopper is changing, as the number of travelers worldwide continues to grow at a steady pace.



THE NUMBERS ARE LOOKING GOOD FOR DUTY FREE

Now nearly 50 years old, the duty-free industry continues to break new records for the value of worldwide sales.

The Tax Free World Exhibition is 12 years old this year. On Oct. 21-25, the city of Cannes is hosting up to 6,000 delegates from over 140 countries visiting more than 500 exhibiting companies spread over almost 12,000 square meters of space at the Palais des Festivals. Preregistration increases of 18 percent over 1995 are any indication, this year will break all previous records for participation.

The industry itself, which will mark its 50th anniversary in 1997, broke all records in 1995, selling more than $20.5 billion worth of merchandise in an arena that is becoming a true travel retail channel, rather than a tax-free stepchild of domestic high street retailing.

Air, sea and land

For most of last year's 450 million travelers, duty free means airport shops. In 1995, they shopped in 612 airport locations throughout the world, accounting for almost 42 percent of total spending.

An additional 8.6 percent was spent in the air, on the planes of some 227 different airlines. Here the customer is even more captive, and prices can be lower because airlines don't have to pay a concession fee to the airports. Selection, however, is drastically limited because of space constraints.

Another 13.5 percent was spent last year by more than 100 million passengers on the ships and ferries of 82 different operators. These outlets are particularly important in the Baltic region and in the Caribbean.

A whopping 36 percent is spent elsewhere, including such locations as border facilities, diplomatic outlets, military bases and – in Asia – in-town shops where tax-free shopping is conducted in spacious and luxurious surroundings, and the merchants take care of transporting purchases to the airport.

More than half the world's duty-free shopping is done in Europe, and the world's top duty-free location (for the second year in a row) is Heathrow Airport, which racked up sales of more than $524 million last year. This revenue flow is threatened by the European Union's July 1, 1999 deadline to end tax-free purchases within the EU for its citizens. Various lobbying groups are attempting to modify this decision, and a workshop on the subject will be held at TFWE on the morning of Oct. 22.

Second in importance is Asia/Oceania, representing 30.5 percent of sales worldwide. Hong Kong, Singapore and Tokyo all ranked among the top six duty-free venues last year. The Americas account for only 18.4 percent of sales, but Honolulu Airport was the world's second-busiest for shoppers, because of the large number of Asian visitors who stop and spend there. Only 1 percent of all duty-free sales are transacted on the African continent.

For the trade

The organizer of the TFWE is the Tax Free World Association, a group that prides itself on being "by the trade, for the trade." After every year's successful show, it polls its members to learn how the next one can be improved.

A continuing problem for the association is how to accommodate requests for floor space from existing, new and returning exhibitors. The 10 cancellations registered for this year's show were quickly offset by six exhibitors returning after an absence in 1995, four brands that previously exhibited with other companies and now warrant their own stand, and 18 new exhibitors. The latter were selected from the list of 150 companies that requested space this year.

Pending completion of a long-promised permanent extension to the Palais, the organizers and the City of Cannes have constructed a temporary 1,500-square-meter Riviera Village that will house 60 exhibitors as well as a buyers' lounge, meeting rooms, Cybercafé and bar.

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SPOTLIGHT

CONFERENCE PUTS ACCENT ON TECHNOLOGY

In anticipation of the changes predicted for retail distribution in the new millennium, the Tax Free World Association has chosen for its annual conference the theme "Selling at the Leading Edge: Technology and the Duty-Free Industry."

This year's conference, which traditionally opens the Tax Free World Exhibition in Cannes, is being held on Monday, Oct. 21. Joining a cross section of the tax-free industry's leaders in product and distribution will be experts from both the technology and travel industries. Didier Benchimol, vice president, European sales for Netscape Communications, will offer a "Welcome to the Superhighway," presenting an overview of just how far interactive technology such as the Internet is changing the way we live and the way we do business.

Booting up

John McEwan, deputy managing director, financial services for Thomas Cook, will discuss "Technology and the Traveler" from the point of view of his rapidly transforming industry. The proliferation of destination Web sites and on-line ticket sales is one indication of how profound these changes will be. This year alone, United Airlines expects to sell $25 million worth of flight bookings through its interactive computerized reservation system. There have been predictions that within two to three years, airlines in North America will sell between 50 percent and 60 percent of their tickets electronically.

In "Technology and the Duty Free Marketplace," speakers and industry executives will together examine the phenomenon of techno-travel retailing to determine how much is hype and how much portends genuine transformation.

The concluding section of the morning program brings technological innovation right to delegates' fingertips. "What Do You Think?" will allow them to express their views on technology and view the results during the session.

Says Terry Denhoff, head of Michele International, a distributor that was one of the first to promote CDs in duty free: "The Internet, interactive video, e-mail – these are all part of our everyday lives now, and as a progressive, forward-moving industry, we must understand what we are dealing with and how to maximize the resulting opportunities."

C.F.

NEW PRODUCTS, NEW PIGEONHOLES

Outside of duty free's traditional product categories, innovative items continue to gain ground.

It's unglamorously called the "miscellaneous" segment of the world of duty-free goods, and it encompasses all products not covered by the traditional categories of liquor, fragrance (including cosmetics) and tobacco. Its numbers are much more exciting than its name. In 1995, miscellaneous goods continued as the largest category in the industry, representing almost $7.4 billion, or 36 percent of all duty-free sales worldwide.

Not only are sales growing in value and market share, the variety of products is increasing at a dizzying rate. Items considered inappropriate for duty free just a few years ago, such as clothing or crystal, are among the fastest categories. Confectionery, such as chocolate and candies, is the eighth-best-selling category in duty free, with over 5 percent of the total market. Accessories, leather goods and watches are also among the top 10 selling in Generation AB of Sweden's annual ranking.

The phenomenon is more than global. It could be considered cosmic, now that the British company Colibri has introduced a line of ballpoint pens called Saturn, with finishes in polished lacquer and satin metal.

Swarovski also uses the name Saturn for its black-and-crystal candle holder. The company has introduced two other gift items with the right stuff: the Apollo bowl, made of matte glass with 40 inset colored crystals; and the Gemini vase, made of chromium-plated brass attached to a 16-facet crystal base.

Timeless gifts for just-in-time shoppers

The timeless appeal of the cosmos leads to watches, the fourth most important product category in duty free. Cartier has introduced the Tank Française, a 12-model collection with a choice of quartz, mechanical or chronograph movements.

The face of Gucci's 3600 timepiece is unmistakable: it forms the company's signature "G" in stainless steel with a sapphire crystal. The Swiss Army Knife watches from Wenger are equally forthright about their provenance: each watch features the logo "Wenger Swiss Army Knife Design" on its face.

Swiss watchmaker Rado has introduced the Anatom Matic, a futuristic watch with seven functions, including digital time, second time zone and alarm. Another new watch is Swiss Spirit, a simple, classic timepiece that made its debut this year at the Basel Watch Fair.

Piaget's Citea watch for men or women features a plain gold case for men and a gold case inset with 48 diamonds for women.

Time and space exert an intellectual appeal – which can also be found in accessories by Sonia Rykiel. The spring/summer collection of handbags, backpacks and small leather goods features pictures of books, a nod to the company's headquarters in St. Germain des Prés, the intellectual heart of Paris.

Literary inspiration may spring from the proper choice of writing instrument, which moved up a notch from the 19th to the 18th most popular duty-free purchase last year. The latest collectible from high-priced Italian manufacturer Omas is the Tassili, a limited-edition fountain pen commemorating man's first attempts at a communication system.

Even more elemental are ST Dupont's Les Eléments. This set of four writing instruments represents Earth, Air, Fire and Water, and retails at $7,750 for the entire set.

Montblanc has launched a scaled-down version of of its classic Meisterstück 140 fountain pen, as well as a soft leather accessories range. The latter makes sense for women who keep their pens in their purses.

And a place to put them

The purse, naturally, must be commensurate with the pen. One temptation may be Lanvin's recently launched handbag line in the company's own distinctive blue, or its new gold-studded line of women's leather goods.

Gucci, this year's outstanding success story in domestic markets as well as duty free, features a line of nylon and leather bags and sacks that are youthful but of impeccable and timeless quality.

Leather goods by Milan-based I Santi highlight this year's trend in women's bags – rigid shapes, shiny surfaces and dark colors for the winter season. For men's briefcases, the trend is the opposite: soft "diplomatic" bags rather than hard ones, preferably in Tuscany brown. "Only the Scandinavians and the English prefer black," specifies Massimo Santi, the company's managing director.

Color is not the exclusive sales attribute of cosmetics or clothing. If it is spelled Colore, it is Livingstone London's innovative range of leather goods. This year, the company will be displaying all five of its collections designed specifically for travel retail and duty-free markets. A feature is the Ladies Travel Pouchette, a slim bag that holds all travel esssentials, including passport, foreign currencies, travelers' checks, documents, sunglasses and even a mobile phone.

Longchamp's Massena glove collection comes in eight colors of pigskin, including mocha, almond and orange.

When the in-flight film is not enough

Color also means crayons from Crayola, just the thing to keep small fingers busy on a long flight. Michele International will be highlighting the World Traveler Coloring Box and the Make Your Own Postcards Set, both exclusive to duty free.

Kids who would rather cuddle than create can do so with four new characters in the collection by Weitnauer: Polli Bumble Bee, Rudi Rhino and Lisel and Lothar Sheep. These plush toys are available in regular or "dangling" versions, and their images can also be found on mugs and other accessories for children.

Men may like being cuddled, but they don't like wrinkles, so Christian Dior has introduced a no-iron, 100-percent cotton shirt for men who travel frequently.

Kids who travel frequently need distractions, so Mic.o.mic construction toys for tots have decided to launch chocolates in the shape of mini-propellers. Another sweet with a young appeal is a new multi-pack of Choco Crossies, milk chocolate pieces with cornflakes and almonds.

Nestlé has a winning combination in its newly expanded agreement with Disney Tax-free Goods. Disney characters and colorful packages will enliven containers of Smarties, Rowntrees Jelly Babies and Rowntrees Wine Gums.

Sweet-toothed adults can move upscale with another winning combination by Nestlé. Nestlé's Gold de Luxe Chocolat à la Crème de Café is a decidedly grownup confection from the world's leading coffee manufacturer and the world's biggest-selling chocolatier.

Even more adult is the introduction of classical Mozart Kugeln to the world of duty free. These rich confections are filled with pistachio marzipan and hazelnut and coated with quality white or dark chocolate.

Those for whom Mozart means music will find satisfaction in one of Michele International's classic CD collections. New this year is Romantic Enchantment, containing over five hours of classical melodies.

Brio will offer three new products for kids whose love of moving vehicles isn't restricted to the air. A forklift truck, a tow truck set and a circus train will appeal to the three-years-and-up category.

Travelers may need a forklift truck for their suitcases, once they have crammed them with all this duty-free bounty. Their final purchase should be the Clickart compact luggage cart. This year it is even easier to operate, with its new one-button open-and-close mechanism. C.F.



• Amouage • Angel • Aramis • Aubusson • Azzaro • Benetton • Boss • Boucheron • Bulgari • Christian Dior • Charles Jourdan • Cabotine • Cacharel • Calvin Klein • Cartier • Carven • Chanel • Charlie • Cherignan • Chopard • Clinique • Davidoff • Elizabeth Arden • Escada • Etienne Aigner • Facconable • Fendi • Fleur De Orlane • Guy Laroche • Gian Franco Ferre • Giorgio Beverly Hills • Givenchy • Gucci • Guerlain • Hermes • Issy Miyake • Jacomo • Jaguar • Jean Louis Scherrer • Joan Patou • Jesus del Pozo • Jil Sander • Joop • Kenzo • Lacoste • Lagerfeld • Lancome • La Prairie • Laura Ashley • Laura Biagiotti • Loewe • Mahogany • Montana • Moschino • Nazarena Gabrielli • Nikos • Nina Ricci • Nina Cerruti • One Man Show • Oscar Dela Renta • Paco Rabanne • Paloma Picasso • Prescriptives • Puig • Pupa • Ralph Lauren • Revlon • Rochas • Rumba • Samba • Symphony • Ted Lapidus • Trussardi • Ungaro • Vandoef & Arpels • Versace • White Diamonds • Water Colors • YSL • Zegna

With 82 different names to choose from, you will find exactly the fragrance you are looking for at Abu Dhabi Duty Free.
In all we have over 55,000 different items displayed in 29 luxurious shops, at some of the lowest duty free prices in the world.
So next time you go on a shopping trip, fly through Abu Dhabi.

Abu Dhabi Airport Duty Free
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PERFUME ON YOUR MIND?
TAKE YOUR PICK
AT ABU DHABI DUTY FREE.



WORLD TRAVEL SHOPPING

SPOTLIGHT

FIVE PROFESSIONALS ON THE STATE OF THE MARKET

Five members of the Tax Free World Association – representing producers, distributors and associations – recently spoke on current issues facing the duty-free industry. David Amos is president of the Frontier Duty Free Association of Ontario, Canada. Ms. Deepti Bhagat is vice president, duty-free trade, for the India Tourism Development Corporation. Steven Goldstein is manager of Goldkenn, manufacturers of fine Swiss chocolates, in Geneva, Switzerland. Thom Rankin is public relations and promotion manager for Dufri International BV, distributors of electronics and other products for the duty-free market. John Sutcliffe is regional general manager of AerRianta International-Middle East.

Does duty free have a future in Europe?

Amos: I have to be optimistic and say that some way will be found to maintain intra-European duty-free privileges. There is just too big a constituency and history for this type of traveler perk to be discontinued.

Bhagat: Duty-free retailers should take into consideration [the changes after 1999] and come up with two concepts: one of duty free and the other of a travel retail/gift shop concept for the travelers within the EU.



Deepti Bhagat, India Tourism Development Corp.

Goldstein: If the question is, "Is there still a potential for duty-free in Europe?" I would definitely say yes. The revenues from the duty-free sector for the airports should be protected by the governments, as otherwise the monies would have to come from taxes on the travelers or general taxation.

Sutcliffe: Everybody in the duty-free industry believes that duty free has a future in Europe. The abolition of duty free would have far-reaching and detrimental effects in terms of job losses in the manufacturing, retail and services sectors; the services provided at airports; and the costs of air transport. It is difficult to place value on the enjoyment aspect of duty-free shopping, but most frequent travelers like myself will tell you that traveling would be very boring without that added advantage of [airport shopping].

Is duty free adapted to the needs of today's travelers?

Amos: Yes, with some reservations. Certainly the layouts of the air terminals have made it easier for travelers on the go. There is more design logic to attract and direct traffic flows through the terminals. The product offerings now provide something for almost everyone, far and away beyond the traditional categories of liquor, tobacco and perfume. My only concern is that value seems to be eroding. Global trade has spawned smart shoppers who know value. Pricing has to be much sharper than just what is compared to the local high streets.



John Sutcliffe, AerRianta.

Goldstein: The needs of today's travelers are in a strange way uniform. When you visit any continent, you notice that "global business" is not an empty term. It really exists. Of course, Japanese customers don't buy as Russians do, but the major incentive is the perception of saving, as well as selected choice.

Rankin: The traveling consumer has come to expect shops at airports, with the ingenuity of retailers and suppliers to target their needs in a fast-changing world. This has given rise to an airport "retail thinking." Amsterdam Schiphol Airport has long been a pioneer in the field of specialist shops. For example, our retail company was one of the first to open a specialist video shop with home recorders and prerecorded tapes. Most recently, we introduced a new service where departing passengers can buy a theater ticket to a West End show in London, or a CD or cassette – perhaps of the musical they are going to see.



Steven Goldstein, Goldkenn.

Sutcliffe: The duty-free industry has adapted very well to the needs of today's travelers. This happened by necessity as duty-free operators were forced to maximize sales in order to compete for concessions. Also, the duty-free industry organizes many conferences and workshops to monitor and discuss progress inside the industry.

Is duty free a key element in the marketing strategies of major brands?

Amos: Yes. Sooner or later most brands that I can think of have had to enter the market, even though they might have been initially reticent. The customer base is just too attractive. Travelers have money in their pockets, they are on vacation and are positively predisposed psychologically to be spending money. Most sales are final. What could be more appealing?

Bhagat: Most major brands look at duty free as a key element in their marketing strategies because this is one way of targeting their product and beaming it to the world. A microcosm of the world found at an international airport is unique; it is a case of "the world is my oyster." This is an opportunity that no major brand misses in order to focus its product, particularly in emerging markets such as India, China, Pakistan, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Indonesia.



Thom Rankin, Dufri International.

Goldstein: Some brands, such as cognacs, have paid dearly for basing their strategy mostly on the duty-free market when the customers stopped purchasing the product as heavily as before. Our company, Goldkenn, considers the duty-free market as a major part of our business, and we were one of the pioneers in the confectionery field in duty free. However, we are not a product with heavy taxes, such as tobacco or perfumes. Most of the major companies consider this market a promotional vehicle.

Rankin: Duty free is an important platform for a brand, and it is a way to target specific consumer groups. It is a point of sale; the traveling consumer has money to spend and will take the time to go shopping under the right conditions.

Sutcliffe: Duty free is a key element in the marketing strategies of major brands. With more people traveling more frequently, greater emphasis is placed on the travel/retail industry which, in general, offers service and standards of merchandising comparable to the best high street stores.

Is duty free a good investment for a major brand?

Sutcliffe: Yes. If the product is innovative and attractive, it has potential within the duty-free environment.

Amos: The investment is high but worth it, especially for new products. High volumes in productive space and less clutter provide great showcases for brands. Lastly, what other market has a consumer this terrific?

Bhagat: Duty free continues to be a good investment for major brands. It is a tremendous marketing opportunity. It is an excellent arena to test-market new products, locate emerging trends, look for brand differentiation and carve out niches where necessary.

Goldstein: If the brand looks at this market as a promotional vehicle, it is definitely a good investment. If it is only a business opportunity, then I would say no, as the operators need very high margins and sometimes the brands are left with almost nothing.

What is the economic or political trend – positive or negative – that has had the most impact on the world of duty free?

Amos: Duty free has to focus on providing price value and making the purchase "worth the spend."

Bhagat: Tourism, and hence duty free, needs peace and tranquillity – both economic and political – to flourish. Duty free by definition is confined to international airports and is therefore very sensitive to things like currency fluctuations, wars, acts of terrorism and health-related occurrences as these affect the sensitive international tourist market.

Goldstein: Duty free is like a thermometer. When things are bad, the sales are down, and if the trend is in the other direction, sales improve. Duty-free shops are like any other high street retailers. The only difference is the fact that the customers come from the whole world. Today, some newspapers say that things are getting better, but no retailer has ever accepted a newspaper article as a means of payment.

Sutcliffe: From a political and economic viewpoint, obviously stability is the most important requirement, as was seen immediately following the Gulf War in 1991. The situation in Europe vis-à-vis 1999 and the emergence of common trading blocs in both the Americas and the Far East may also have a long-term impact on the future of duty free.

Has the range of products evolved sufficiently?

Amos: Great progress has been made. I can't believe what is available, but the opportunity is limitless as long as weight and size implications are considered. I believe apparel is still underdeveloped.

Bhagat: Since the duty-free world caters to a captive market, it has been rather conservative in its range of products, which are generally the same as the ones available downtown. Major brands in the luxury industry have now woken up to the fact that duty free should be considered as a stand-alone industry, and are now coming out with duty-free exclusives. Also, there is a conscious effort to cater to growing trends, e.g., products for traveling women executives, a range for young people, and so on. The opportunity is enormous and the duty-free industry can certainly cash in on this.

Goldstein: The range of products has evolved in a way I don't like too much. The problem is downgrading, and this is related probably to the buyers [for duty-free shops] and not so much to the customers. One of the major attractions of duty free is that you buy items that you would never touch in your local shops. This has been well understood by major duty-free outlets in Asia, where the shops are very luxurious and put the customer in a great mood. In Europe the shops look more and more like supermarkets, and often so does the product selection.

Sutcliffe: In general, the range of products has evolved sufficiently. In some cases, certain product groups may be oversaturated. However, this can only be good for the customer, giving additional choice. Some regions, such as Europe and the Far East, are better developed in terms of product range. Obviously, space is a factor, and the off-airport shops in Asia tend to lead the way in this regard.

Has the profile of the duty-free buying public changed?

Amos: I see more traveling from the former communist bloc and an emerging consumer/middle class from the Second and Third Worlds. What is most important is that consumers seem to be better educated regarding brands and values.

Bhagat: The profile of the duty-free buying public has changed with more women executives and younger upwardly mobile executives and younger couples traveling. Also, previously unrecognized buyers are entering the field from Taiwan, South Korea, India and other countries. Earlier, it was only the buyer from the United States, Germany or Japan who was looked upon as a big spender.

Goldstein: Yes, but I still think there is a need for upgrading. You will always have people flying on charter lines, but look how business class is also full. I think that operators don't always take into account the regular customers who fly all year round.

Sutcliffe: The duty-free buying public is more demanding and more aware of what is available elsewhere. In recent years, in particular, they have become more price-conscious. Operators who have reacted positively to this trend have had more success, and the overall result has been an improvement in the standards of duty-free retailing.

Have the buying patterns of the duty-free buying public changed?

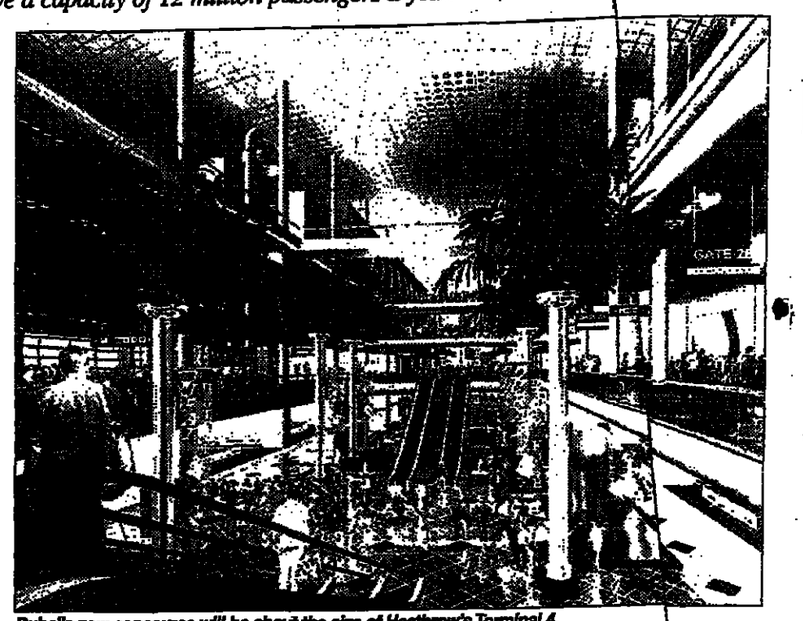
Amos: People talk about the reduced viability of tobacco and liquor, but in our market these are still the draws. In fragrances, the customer is demanding new product launches at the same time as the local market. The "tried-and-true" philosophy of the past no longer applies. People still buy gifts, but the gift possibilities are now only limited by the size of the suitcase.

Bhagat: There seems to be more of a trend toward perceived value. The public has the money, but is not willing to throw it away. In some markets the trend is therefore to trade down a little bit, particularly in Japan. Innovative marketing is of the essence, and "price-offs" and "gifts-with-purchase" generally give a push to sluggish sales.

Moderated by C.F.

DUBAI PLANS NEW AIRPORT EXPANSION

The new facility will have a capacity of 12 million passengers a year.



Dubai's new concourse will be about the size of Heathrow's Terminal 4.

The department of Civil Aviaition is preparing for a massive expansion of facilities at Dubai International Airport. When the $500 million project is completed, it will be able to handle 12 million passengers a year. In effect, a new concourse (about the size of London Heathrow's Terminal 4) with gates for 28 aircraft will be built opposite the existing terminal, which is to be extended. The expansion will include a new duty-free complex of 9,000 square meters (four times larger than the existing area), which will make it one of the largest in the world. There will also be a 100-bed hotel offering five-star comfort for transit passengers.

"The expansion program offers tremendous retail opportunities for Dubai Duty Free," points out Colm McLoughlin, managing director, Dubai Duty Free. "By the year 2000, our staffing levels will increase from 600 to 1,100."

During the first eight months of this year, sales increased by 7.6 percent compared with the same period in 1995, to $119 million. June through August was exceptionally busy, with increases in sales of up to 10 percent, reflecting local residents' going on holiday as well as more transit passengers. Gold and jewelry showed a 30 percent rise in sales. The total sales target for the year is $185 million.

Next year will see the opening of a new terminal for charter airlines. This will enhance existing duty-free services, and will enable charter flight passengers and VIPs to buy bulk goods at duty-free prices. "We expect the terminal to handle up to 500 passengers an hour," explains Mohi-din Binhendi, director-general of the department of civil aviation. "They will be able to buy bulk items available from the duty free, thereby saving them time in having their bulk orders packed and sent to the airport." He expects a dramatic increase in the number of passengers in the next few years.

Michael Frachman

MOBILE SALES OUTLETS IN BAHRAIN

"Travel shopping" has taken on new meaning with these four-wheeled duty-free shops.



Passengers without enough time to go to duty free can have duty free come to them.

Innovation has always been the name of the game at Bahrain's duty-free sales operation. Now John Sutcliffe, ex-Dubai and Moscow Duty Free, has recently introduced two *mobile duty-free shopping* units, which he believes are the first of their kind in the world.

Because of the size and layout of Bahrain's International Airport, passengers with short transit times often find it difficult to find sufficient time to visit the duty-free shopping complex. "The purpose of these mobile shops is to allow passengers to make last-minute gift purchases before boarding their flight," says Mr Sutcliffe. "The shops will bring the goods to the customer at their departure gates. Items such as perfumes, beverages and tobacco, confectionery and electronic gift items will be available."

If any goods required are not available at the mobile shop, one of the two assistants will contact the main shop by walkie-talkie and the goods will be brought immediately to the waiting passenger.

Total sales last year amounted to $40 million, when 3.4 million passengers used the airport. Duty-free sales are expected to increase to only $43 million this year, reflecting a slight drop in passenger traffic.

This year, two new fashion "shops within a shop" have been introduced: Nina Ricci and Versace. A new, larger sunglasses outlet is also being installed. **M.F.**

ABU DHABI: PREPARING FOR 2000

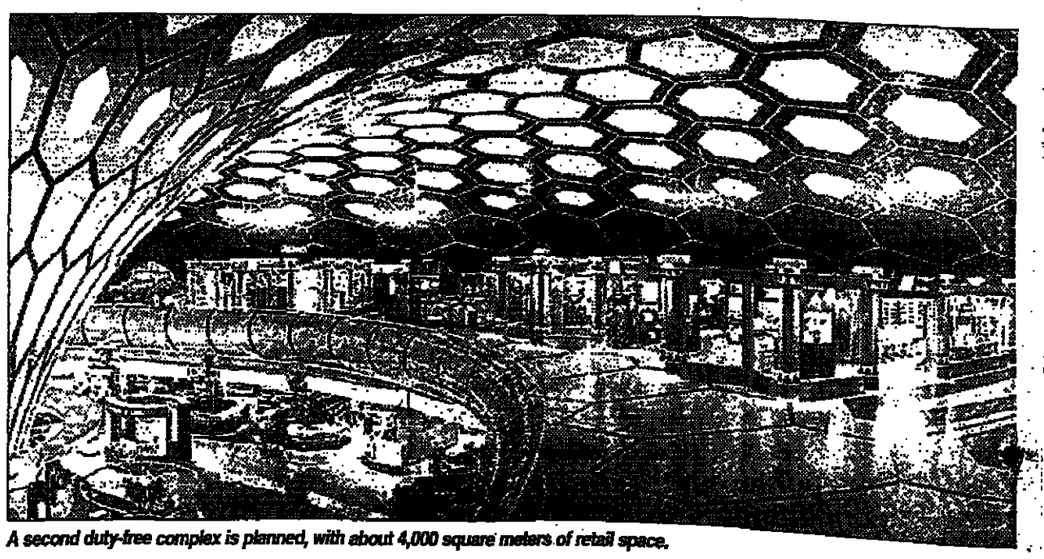
Gold, perfumes and the perennially popular raffle continue to attract shoppers.

As the millennium draws closer, Abu Dhabi is preparing for a new terminal at the international airport in addition to the existing facilities. "The new terminal will house a second duty-free complex, which we expect will occupy about 4,000 square meters," says Mohammed Mounib, general manager. "It will be along the same lines as a high street shopping complex, with approximately 50 brand-name shops and 20 specialty shops." In the meantime, he is expanding the perfume, leather and fashion shop. The perfume shop, he says, is now one of the largest in the Middle East, and will operate on self-service lines in the future.

During the first six months of the year, total sales were 9.5 percent higher, at $38.5 million, compared with the same period in 1995. The average spend per passenger in the departure lounge also rose, to $35.80. "This is very high compared to other international airports," says Mr. Mounib.

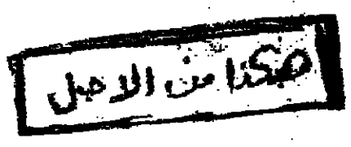
Gold is still the top revenue earner, accounting for 16.5 percent of all sales. The total number of passengers using the airport increased by 6.9 percent, to 1.6 million for the first half of the year, although there has been a decrease in the number of transit passengers because of a drop in transit calls by Garuda Indonesian Airways.

One of the tax-free industry's most successful promotions, Abu Dhabi's raffle, "Win Dhs. 500,000," was four years old at the end of June. Cash prizes totaling $35 million have been distributed to 25 lucky winners. **M.I**



A second duty-free complex is planned, with about 4,000 square meters of retail space.





WORLD TRAVEL SHOPPING

KENYAN INSTALLATIONS GET BIGGER AND BETTER

Local handicrafts are an important sales category in this market.

There is more going on at Nairobi International Airport's duty-free shopping complex than just choosing from the 8,000 items of merchandise. "KDF not only plays a leading role in conserving Kenya's precious heritage, but significantly contributes to strengthening the tourist industry," says Nasir Ibrahim, chief executive officer of Kenya Duty Free. Following a $27 million refurbishment of airport facilities, which included the Kenya Duty Free shop, a new duty-free arrivals shop and a transit hotel as well as upgraded lounge facilities, Mr. Ibrahim believes KDF can now meet some of the economic challenges that lie ahead.

"Without a world-class airport, neither tourism nor duty-free shopping can make any significant progress," says Mr. Ibrahim. At Nairobi duty free, special attention is paid to local handicrafts to meet the demand from an increasingly diversified travel market. In addition to the upgraded Nairobi airport, new 2,000-square-meter facilities are being constructed at Mombasa's Moi International Airport, to open for business in December. Kenya Duty Free is also responsible for managing and operating duty-free outlets at Zanzibar air and sea ports.

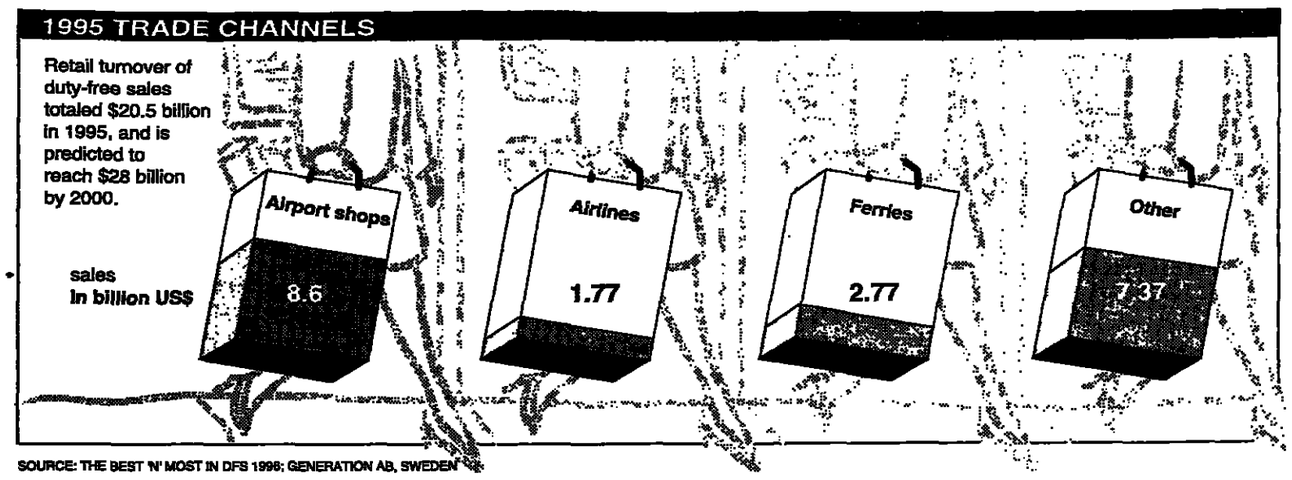
Commenting on sales turnover, which last year reached $27 million, Mr. Ibrahim says his target for 1996 is $30 million. Beverages, cigarettes and perfumes top the best-selling list.

During 1995, passenger traffic included 1.75 million arrivals and 1.68 million departures, with transit passengers accounting for about 20 percent of the total.

M.F.



Nasir Ibrahim, left, in Zanzibar with President Salmin Amour.



SOURCE: THE BEST N' MOST IN DFS 1996; GENERATION AB, SWEDEN

LEISURELY SHOPPING AT CHANNEL COMPLEX

Travel shopping does not necessarily have to mean dashing through airports or swaying on a mid-sea ferry.

The development of the Channel Tunnel between Britain and France has given birth to a vast new shopping center at the French entry to the tunnel that goes far beyond the traditional concept of duty-free shopping.

Developed by French shopping center specialist Espace Expansion, Cité Europe offers visitors some 59,000 square meters of shopping, restaurant and leisure space on two levels. Architect Paul Andreu designed the complex around a huge central mall that soars 24 meters (80 feet) to a glass-studded roof, which bathes the interior with natural light. By night, a spectacular arc of illuminated masts can be seen from the surrounding countryside and far out to sea.

Driver-friendly

Motorists taking the cross-Channel shuttle link in either direction have immediate access to Cité Europe, which has parking space for 3,500 vehicles. It is also easily accessible for people taking the ferry service to or from the nearby port of Calais.

France's Carrefour hypermarket occupies the key site in the center. Another 11 major stores and 150 smaller boutiques tempt buyers with attractively displayed offerings that range from fashion, beauty products and accessories to interior decoration, gift specialties and services.

A 12-screen Gaumont cinema caters to visitors who want to combine shopping with another form of entertainment.

Major brand names present include Pimkie and Zara for women's fashion, André, Florence and Cléopâtre for shoes and accessories, and Toys 'R' Us and Nature et Découvertes for toys and ecologically minded gift items. Two British companies – Victoria Wines and Tesco – have set up wine and spirits stores.

In a perhaps unconsciously ironic tribute to an older continent that modern development has supplanted, the center also boasts a European gourmet and restaurant area where visitors can stroll around the re-created scenery and facades of traditional squares representing different European countries and their cuisines. Regional and international delights on offer include the John Bull Pub, the Tutti Quanti, La Brasserie Grand Place and – of course – McDonald's.

Michael Rowe

GOOD-LOOKING NUMBERS FOR DUTY FREE

Continued from page I

Year-round communication has been improved, including an advance mailing of the show's guide to help buyers plan and schedule their activities.

The Asian market

Meanwhile, the TFWA's duty-free showcase for the Asian market, Tax Free Asia Pacific, held its second successful exhibition last May in Singapore. Attendance was up 30 percent from the first show held in 1995, and included visitors from 58 countries browsing the stands of some 220 companies. One of the highlights of the show was a full-day conference and workshop – so well-received that a workshop has been introduced this year at Cannes.

Other innovations being introduced for October's event include an interactive component in the opening session on Oct. 21, which will examine the impact of new technologies on the duty-free industry; improved use of networking technology throughout the week; and changes in election allocations for the 36-member Management Committee.

The volunteer Management Committee will be elected this year for a two-year term. Seating reflects the growing importance of nontraditional business categories, such as confectionery and fashion. The TFWA reports that "a great number of companies have asked for their names to be put forward for election. [This] is extremely encouraging and is an excellent indication of just how dynamic TFWA is."

Claudia Flisi

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WRITERS: *Claudia Flisi in the South of France, Michael Frenchman in Britain and Michael Rowe in Paris.*
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*



New Collection
Piaget Cléa,
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bezel set with diamonds,
electronic movement.

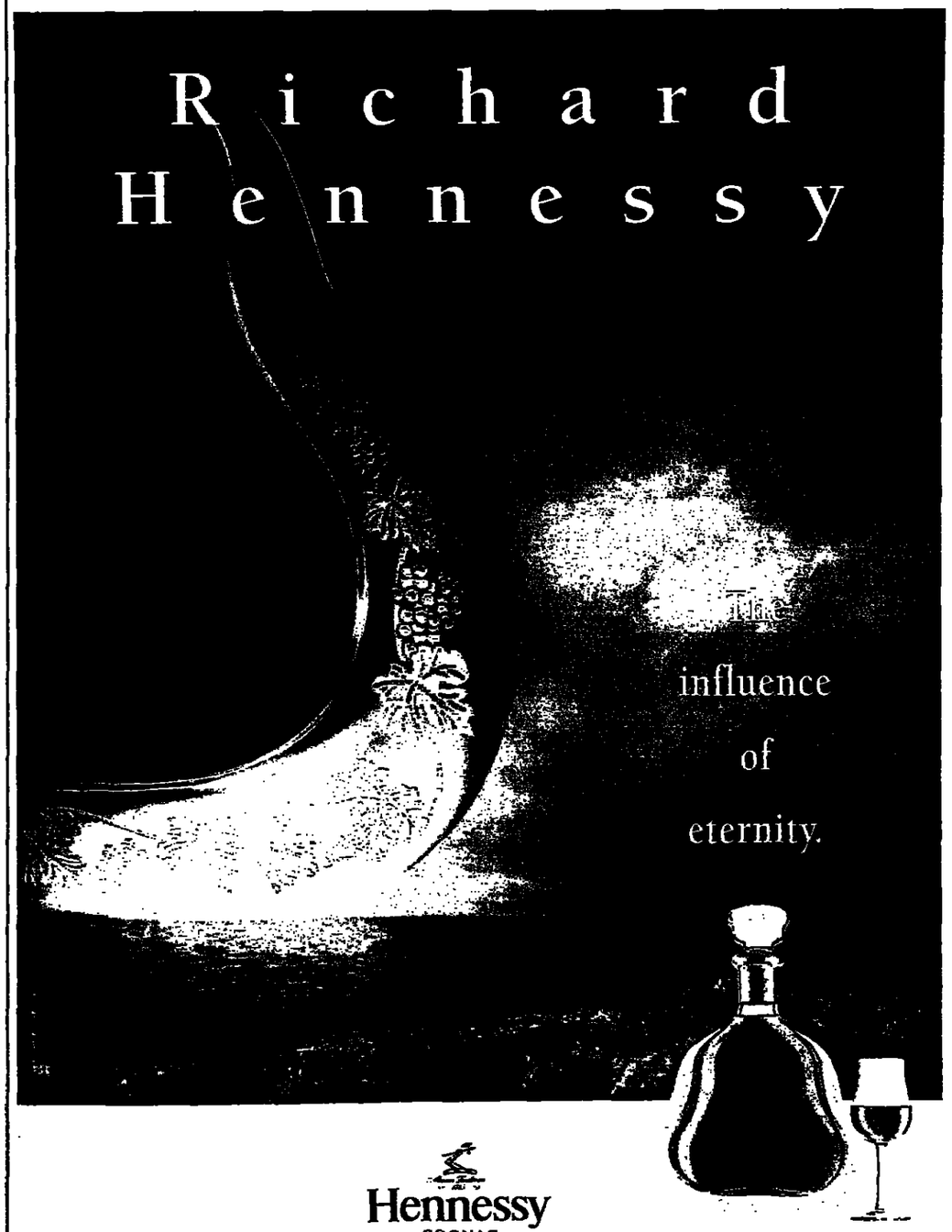
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WORLD TRAVEL SHOPPING

NEW IN THE TRIED AND TRUE

Cosmetics, perfumes and liquor keep reappearing in new guises.

Tobacco, liquor and cosmetics and fragrances constituted almost two-thirds of duty free's $20.5 billion in sales in 1995, proving that there is always something new in what are considered the industry's "traditional" categories.

Tobacco continues to lose market share, and now represents 12.5 percent of overall sales. It was still worth almost $1.6 billion last year, and is an important category, especially in the vibrant Asian market.

Cosmetics gained slightly in market share to account for exactly one-fourth of industry sales, or $5.12 billion. For major cosmetics and fragrance companies, the Tax Free World Exhibition in Cannes has become the place for new product launches and announcements.

Eloquence
Chanel has launched a new fragrance, Allure, with the philosophy every truly chic woman knows: "There are incredible things in you – let them have their say." Poème, the fragrance, made its debut last year in Cannes and continues its literary tradition in 1996 with Poetry in Lotion (a body lotion) and Ode to Deodorant.

Lancôme's new Rouge Idole is destined to become a veritable cult for the women whose lips it adorns, claims the company. The elegant case and slender design are as attractive as the contents. It is a perfect complement to the same company's Rouge Absolu, a hydrating lipstick with a wide range of textures and colors, from subtle to matte to glossy.

Spectacular Rouge, Helena Rubenstein's long-lasting, velvety soft lipstick leaves no traces, so you can kiss without telling, thanks to the cohesive properties of ceramide.

Exceptional Lipstick, from Elizabeth Arden, boasts intense color plus moisturizing and long-lasting qualities. Its case and shape are more traditional, but its technological content puts it in the avant-garde of lip coloring products.

Aura
Gertrude Stein might agree that a rose is a rose, especially when it is Tea Rose, the intense floral fragrance from Perfumer's Workshop. A cult classic that has never advertised in its 25 years of existence, it celebrates its silver anniversary with a special package, three new line extensions and a commemorative photo album gift-with-purchase.

Another floral scent is Givenchy's Organza, being launched this year. It will be the first perfume for the company since John Galliano was brought on board as designer.

The house of Céline has launched its very first scent, Magic, in a star-studded, orb-shaped bottle with ring stopper.

Fifth Avenue is Elizabeth Arden's new scent for the stylish woman of classic elegance and New York energy. Champs-Elysées was launched by Guerlain last month and is as light, bright and floral as Paris in the spring.

Younger than springtime is Chloé Innocence, a sweetly feminine fragrance in a softly curved bottle.

Anything but innocent is Elizabeth Taylor's Black Pearls, which will be available in duty free after January. The "soft and sensuous" fragrance joins other jewels in the Taylor collection, including White Diamonds, a continuing best-seller five years after its debut.

Perry Ellis launched its exuberant new fragrances for men and women on the 4th of July, the American Independence Day. Appropriately named America, they are patriotically packaged in red for women and blue for men.

Tommy also taps U.S. patriotism with its combination of typically American fresh smells, including grapefruit, spearmint, blue grass, cranberry and apple pie.

Radiance
Lancôme's success in skin care continues with Primordiale, a day cream promising visibly rejuvenating treatment. It contains Nanocapsules capable of delivering 30 times the quantity of Vitamin E possible with previous transport systems.

Skin Illuminating Complex by Elizabeth Arden is a skin treatment that improves the qualities women mention most in beauty surveys – clarity, radiance, glow, texture and tone.

For the area around the eyes, the problems are wrinkles and puffiness. For these, Helena Rubenstein offers Eye-Vincaline, the first renovating skin care treatment for the eye area. It contains Vincaline, a natural ingredient that helps cellular regeneration.

The secret of Pommette, a new blush from Lancôme, is a combination of soft waxes and gentle powders, for lasting color without dryness.

For full body moisturizing, Biotherm offers Liss Hydra-Express, a smooth and hydrating beauty body mist that is so fine it can be sprayed rather than pumped from its container.

Biotherm also features Fluide Biojeunesse, its Skin Rejuvenating Day Fluid that protects against UVA rays while it helps stimulate cellular action to rejuvenate the skin.

Scandinavians don't have to worry about UVA rays in the winter, but they love Samba (the scent), and this year Samba Natural Man will set the beat. It follows the high heels of last year's Samba Natural for women and hopes to repeat the success of its partner.

Gianni Versace Profumi's fragrance the Dreamer is a new men's fragrance for the fellow who is "both masculine and romantic."

Versace hasn't forgotten Levis lovers either. His Jeans fragrances for men and women come in a choice of color/scents, including the newest Yellow Jeans for women and Green Jeans for men. The undecided might do well to buy the Jeans Mini Coffret containing four miniature bottles of Red Jeans, Blue Jeans, Baby Rose Jeans and Baby Blue Jeans.

Swiss company Biometics will be launching a new range of skin-care products for men at Cannes, all based on natural ingredients and simplicity of application. The Men's Travel Kit contains travel-sized versions of aftershave toning gel and moisturizer, plus face and shower gels.

The comparable collection for women offers cleanser, toning gel, moisturizer and night cream. All products feature Oxythim (ST) Complex, which oxygenates the skin for faster cell regeneration.

Spirit
Although liquor is declining as a percentage of total sales, it still accounts for five of the top 20 product categories in duty free.

Seagram is targeting Scotch drinkers, liquor's biggest category in duty free, with Century, a blend of 100 malts. With its elegant packaging and novel blend, Century falls somewhere in between malts and premium whiskies.

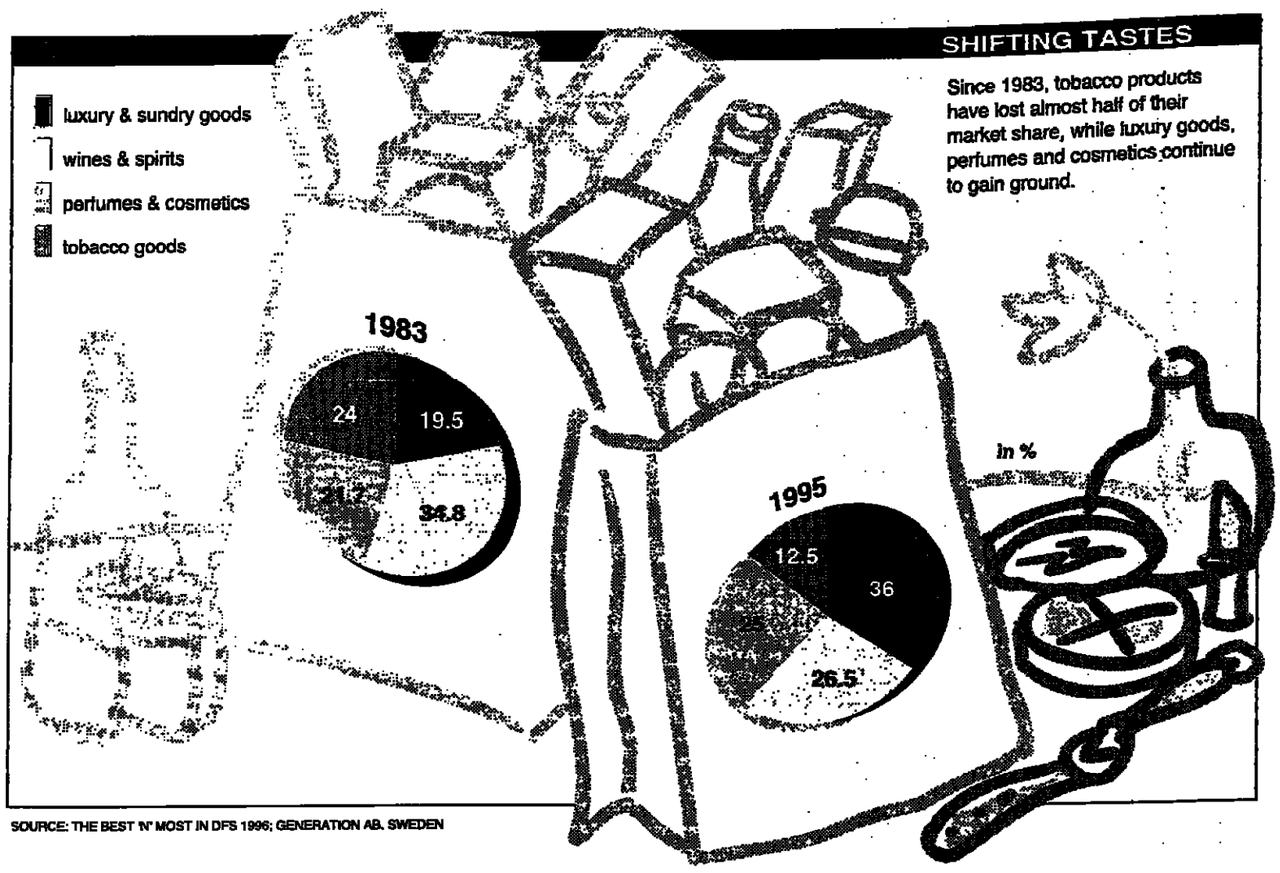
Plymouth Gin will be a new launch at Cannes, but the company has a long and distinguished naval history that should serve it well in this popular liquor segment.

Vanille de Madagascar is a new liqueur from Marie Brizard, made from the finest-quality vanilla pods found in Madagascar. This liqueur has been created as an innovative alternative to standard drinks.

Game birds and jumping steeds decorate the ceramic jugs containing blended Scotch whiskies (aged from 12 to 25 years, depending on the selection) among the offerings of Alexander Muir & Son. Single malt whiskies are also available individually or in a collector's pack of four miniature jugs.

Other collections of single malt whiskies are being offered by Allied Domecq, the Laphroaig Collection and the Quintessential Islay pack.

Richard Hennessy, a blend of over a hundred cognacs, is presented in a crystal decanter made by the prestigious crystal maker Saint-Louis. C.F.



SOURCE: THE BEST 'N' MOST IN DFS 1996; GENERATION AB, SWEDEN

DUBAI
DUTY FREE
drives the
WORLD


BMW 750 iL White — Porsche 911 Carrera Green

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For further information please call Dubai (9714) 244454 or Fax (9714) 244455

DUTY-FREE REFUNDS WITHOUT TEARS

Tax-refund vouchers are now making it easier for visitors to the EU to reclaim value-added tax.

Whether it's modern art, expensive jewelry, haute couture fashion or other luxury purchases, tax refund vouchers issued by specialist multinational companies like Swedish-based Europe Tax Free shopping and Tax Back, with headquarters in Britain, can take the hassle out of tax-free shopping for travelers around Europe.

Under such schemes, shoppers receive a full cash refund of the value-added tax at the airport before they fly home, providing they have spent a specified minimum amount. The tax may be 20 percent or more of the price they paid for the goods. The only big condition is that buyers must leave the European Union area to claim the refund.

The advantage of buying in one of the many thousands of shops across Europe where tax refund vouchers or checks are available is that buyers no longer have to wait for the refund to be transferred to their bank account at home by the stores where they made their purchases. This saves on transfer costs and formalities, and it also means that travelers are free to spend the cash on a final splurge at the airport duty-free shops if they want to.

Luciano Ochoa de Abreu, sales director of Europe, Tax Free Shopping's Spanish subsidiary in Madrid, says such schemes are becoming more popular. "We are counting on a turnover of around 8 billion pesetas ($75 million) this year, representing some 150,000 vouchers issued. This will be an increase of around 45 percent over the 1995 figures," he explains. "Our Italian outlet, which has been established longer, shows sales volumes 10 times bigger."

The Galeries Lafayette department store on Paris's Boulevard Haussmann is France's premier issuer of tax-refund certificates, totaling 100,000 or so each year. "Asian buyers – particularly from Japan – are our biggest customers in this category," comments a Galeries Lafayette executive, Laurent Milliot. "Americans are very sensitive to the exchange rate between the dollar and the franc, and they will buy only if they can see a real saving."

Michael Rowe

SOME SECRETS OF TFWE'S SUCCESS

Elysabeth Blachais-Catoire joined the Tax Free World Association in 1986 and has served as its secretary-general since 1987. During that time, she has seen the number of visitors to the Tax Free World Exhibition increase from 1,800 to almost 5,700 last year. Since its first edition in 1985, the show has grown by more than 80 percent, from 6,355 square meters to 11,900 square meters this year.

Every year, the Tax Free World Exhibition becomes larger, more varied and more successful. Is there a point at which it will become too big for visitors to handle?

We know we do have a problem in that it is increasingly difficult for a buyer to get around and see everybody. But we are not just growing for the sake of growth. We could be much larger – this year we had a waiting list of 150 companies that wanted to exhibit – although not all of them met our specifications. Ours is controlled growth. We do think it is important to add new blood each year. Controlled growth means ensuring a range of products: some sectors are growing more than others, and we must be sure to highlight them if we are to be the window to the industry, as we claim. We must make sure that all categories – new and growing as well as established ones – are represented.

The creation of the Riviera Village this year adds 1,500 square meters of exhibition space to the TFWE. How did you allocate it?

As new space becomes available, we give about one-fourth to newcomers and the rest to current exhibitors who need it. We don't have a specific maximum size for a booth; when we started the show, we made our allocations based on overall market share in duty free. For example, Philip Morris, as the largest tobacco company in terms of sales, got the most space in its category. But in the last five or six years, we have had two problems with that policy. We haven't had enough space available, and we have had a proliferation of exhibitors in small but growing categories. A long-promised permanent enlargement of the Palais des Festivals is projected for 1997. That would be an ideal time to rethink and redesign the show.


Elysabeth Blachais-Catoire, Tax Free World Association secretary-general.

What changes do you have in mind?

It's too soon to say exactly what changes will be made, but we won't use all the new space for new exhibitors. Some of it will be dedicated to buyer conferences and workshops. We introduced a workshop this year in Cannes because we have done it successfully for the last two years at Tax Free Asia Pacific. There the delegates are very education-minded. The topic, Duty Free in Europe after 1999, is relevant this year. If we don't do it now, it will be too late. We will keep the multiproduct organizational concept in the future, because it adds to the visual attraction of our show. You won't see a TFWE where exhibitors from the same category are grouped together, because buyers wouldn't like that. But we may adapt our current setup. There may be, for example, a forum in each village where workshops can be held for more personal interaction among exhibitors and visitors.

Have you introduced any innovations this year?

In addition to the Tuesday morning workshop, we will have a Cyberpub where delegates can check their e-mail in the morning and view the Web sites of some of our exhibiting companies. The latter are very eager to participate in this. This year, as last, we have an electronic message board for delegates.

Although the show attracts more and more visitors each year, the percentage of those who are buyers doesn't change. Is that good or bad?

Although the percentage of buyers among our total visitors remains fairly constant, the number of buyers from outside Europe, specifically the United States and Asia-Pacific, continues to increase. That's good. Among the large number of other visitors are many consultants, ad agencies, designers, packagers, media people and suppliers who are linked to the duty free industry. That's also good.

Interview by C.F.

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هكذا من الأصل

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1996

Top Price Set for Stock In ENI Sale

Italy to Offer Discount For Private Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Shares in Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi will be sold at a maximum price of 7,425 lire ($4.84) a share, with private investors receiving a 3.5 percent discount, when the Italian government sells a second tranche of the state energy company next week.

But if the existing ENI shares finish below 7,425 lire Friday, that lower price will be what institutional investors will pay for a share, the Treasury announced over the weekend.

The discount for private buyers marks the first time in Italy that shares might be offered at a lower price to retail investors than to institutions.

Private investors have until Friday to enter orders for ENI shares, and those who buy shares in the offering and hold them for 12 months will get one free share for every 10 held. ENI employees will receive a 4 percent discount on the shares. The actual price for the offering will be announced Saturday.

The sale of about 700 million shares, or as much as 10 percent of the company, will reduce the Italian Treasury's stake in ENI to as little as 75 percent. At the maximum share price, and with the potential sale of an additional 105 million shares in case of oversubscription, the offering would generate 6 trillion lire ($3.91 billion), making it the biggest share sale in Europe so far this year.

The government sold a 15 percent stake in ENI, at 5,250 lire a share, in November 1995. That sale gained the Treasury 6.3 trillion lire.

The Treasury said the maximum price of 7,425 lire represented the shares' average price over the past week. The shares finished Friday at 7,495, up 55.

ENI is the world's seventh-largest oil company in terms of market capitalization, behind Royal Dutch/Shell Group, British Petroleum Co. and the U.S. giants Exxon Corp., Mobil Corp., Amoco Corp. and Chevron Corp.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

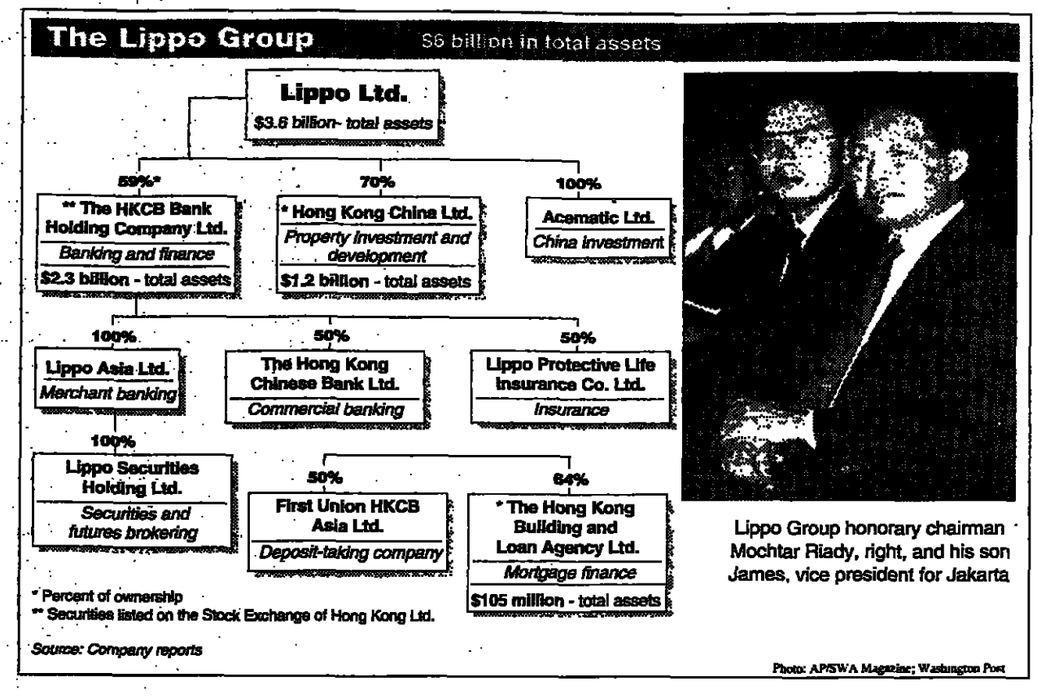
■ Deutsche Telekom Terms

Deutsche Telekom AG will announce Monday the price range for its first partial privatization sale, and analysts predicted that it would be between 20 and 30 Deutsche marks ($13.04 and $19.56) a share, AFX News reported from Frankfurt.

Most of those making a forecast for the listing, due Nov. 18, expected the price to be above 25 DM, the report said.

Deutsche Telekom is expected to raise around 15 billion DM by issuing 500 million shares, with an additional 75 million shares held in reserve in case of oversubscription. Deutsche Telekom will announce the price range in Bonn. The actual share price will be announced a day or two before the sale.

"The pre-marketing phase has come to an end," an analyst at a private German bank said, "and we have all reason to believe that institutional investors will have told global investors in the pre-marketing sheet that they are prepared to pay between 25 and 30 marks."



Lippo Group honorary chairman Mochtar Riady, right, and his son James, vice president for Jakarta

Photo: AP/SWA Magazine; Washington Post

Murdoch Company Is Targeted by Israel

Tax Inspectors Seize Records From Jerusalem Subsidiary

Bloomberg Business News

JERUSALEM — Authorities have named News Datacom Research Ltd., owned by Rupert Murdoch, as a target in a fraud investigation, Israel's Income Tax Authority said Sunday.

The Jerusalem-based company, which develops communications equipment and encryption devices, is wholly owned by Mr. Murdoch, a representative of the tax authority said.

She declined to comment on the possibility of Mr. Murdoch's involvement in the investigation.

Mr. Murdoch is the chairman and chief executive of the global media and entertainment company News Corp., based in Sydney.

"Today we have made public an investigation into News Datacom which was undercover until now," the spokeswoman said. "We are gathering documents from all relevant sources, including the company's lawyers and accountants." She said that no one had been arrested.

News Datacom Research Ltd., a subsidiary of News Datacom Ltd. of Britain, issued a statement confirming that its premises had been searched by the tax authorities.

The statement said the company had "filed all required tax returns and paid all applicable taxes."

About a dozen tax inspectors visited the company's offices in an industrial park near Jerusalem, according to Charles Levine, a spokesman for News Datacom Research, who said they had taken about 50 cartons of material from the premises.

Tax investigators raided the offices of News Datacom and questioned businessmen, lawyers and academicians in connection with the investigation, according to state-owned Israel Radio.

The spokeswoman for the tax authority declined to comment on an Israel Radio report that authorities had requested a court order to question Mr. Murdoch if he comes to Israel.

Officials at Herzog, Fox & Ne'eman, a law firm said to be representing News Datacom Research, also declined to comment on the investigation.

Among those questioned was Adi Shamir, a mathematician at Israel's Weizmann Institute who holds a patent for technology used by News Datacom.

Mr. Shamir, contacted at his home, said, "It's still not clear what the charges are."

Israel Radio said the amount of taxes in question totaled 500 million shekels ($152 million). The tax authority declined to specify an amount.

Mr. Levine said Mr. Murdoch was not involved in the investigation.

"He doesn't prepare the books," Mr. Levine said.

The company added in its statement that it "totally" rejected what it called attacks in the media on Mr. Murdoch, saying that News Corp. had "invested in Israel and created a very successful high-tech research and development center."

The company denied it had received research grants carrying any restrictions on transfers of technology and attributed reports of tax evasion to what it called "a continuing extortion campaign" against the company by former employees.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade, which operates an investment center that gave grants to News Datacom Research, said it was conducting its own investigation into the allegations.

"It's hard to say if there's been a violation of the law" regarding investment grants, said Ishay Laks, an assistant to the ministry's director-general. "We're still checking."

Mr. Laks said News Datacom Research had received about $1.5 million from the ministry.

News Corp. produces and distributes movies, television programming, newspapers, magazines and books. It also provides computer on-line services.

■ Another Gain for Israeli Stocks

Israeli shares closed broadly higher Sunday for the fourth consecutive session amid a strengthening dollar and hopes for an interest-rate cut, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

The benchmark Mishtanim index of the top 100 shares gained 1.26 percent, or 2.38 points, to 191.58 on low turnover of 60 million shekels, compared with 62 million shekels Thursday, the last day of trading before the Israeli weekend. The Maof 25 blue-chip index rose 1.22 percent to 201.99.

Riadys' China Technique: Local Ties

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — In the sprawling financial empire of the Riady family, one of the biggest items is a $700 million power plant being planned in Fujian Province on China's southeastern coast.

The project has several distinguishing signs that mark the way the Riadys, like many ethnic Chinese families, do business when they come back to China: choose a location where they know local officials, use partners they are familiar with and take financial risks that a Western bank might not be willing to bear.

By working the system, and mixing friends and business into an indistinguishable pot, these executives find that the risk often yields some reward.

In the Fujian power plant, they won the right to operate the first wholly foreign-owned power plant in China, so that they can avoid directly sharing their profit with local officials. Their main partner is Edison Mission Energy, the California-based giant that cooperated with Lippo Group, the Riadys' flagship company, in a power plant in Indonesia, a Lippo executive said.

Edison Mission Energy executives had been interested in entering the China market, but winning official approval for power projects, which are tightly controlled by Beijing, has been excruciatingly slow in recent years. The Riadys went to Fujian, their ancestral home and a place where they know provincial officials, and made it happen.

"It's classic Riady," said a Hong Kong-based lawyer involved in the project. "They're not power guys, they're the finance guys. But they found an opportunity and made it happen, and now it's setting a new precedent."

Mixing friends and business, playing up local ties — associates say that's how the Riady family does business. They are also prepared to take some chances.

"Lippo brings more flexible standards to the table," said Melissa Brown, a power-industry analyst at J.P. Morgan in Hong Kong. When it comes to power plants, "they will take a level of contractual risk that Western banks are not willing to," she said.

The Riadys and other overseas Chinese business executives may seem to have an incalculable edge in language, culture and business style over American companies trying to figure out how to enter the China market. Yet, in the end, they are limited by the same political and economic uncertainties and problems facing any other executives.

They also seem to fall victim to some of the same oversized dreams as Western business owners. In 1993-1994, for example, Lippo went into real-estate projects in half a dozen Chinese cities as that market boomed. When it became clear that overbuilding had brought a glut to the market, they stepped back. Even the power plant project in Fujian has yet to receive final approval from authorities in Beijing.

"Many of our Chinese investments have been curtailed," said John Muncey, a senior executive at Lippo Group in Hong Kong. "There have been problems in terms of overinflated expectations. "We've decided it would be better to redeploy to other countries in Asia."

But the Riadys' longer-term aim in China is clear. Many Western companies that come to China open a large office in Beijing so they can develop relations with government officials; Lippo has only a two-person operation in the capital.

"They follow a pattern: prominent Chinese partners, managers from Hong Kong or Taiwan and an environment they are familiar with," said an American consultant who has worked with Stephen Riady, the younger son of the family. "It doesn't always work, because business in China doesn't always work. But that's how they like to do it."

Delors Assails French Leaders for Making the Euro Unpopular

Reuters

PARIS — The former head of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, said Sunday that voters would reject European monetary union if a new referendum were held in France because the government was wrongly blaming it for France's current economic ills.

"There is an abusive identification between the difficulties of the French economy on one hand and Maastricht constraints on the other," Mr. Delors said at a conference in Paris.

Asked whether he believed that French people would vote today for the Maastricht treaty, which mapped the path to a single European Union currency, the Euro, starting in 1999, he said, "Today it would be lost in France."

France voted by 51 percent to 49 percent in favor of the Maastricht treaty in a referendum in 1992. Asked whether he considered French leaders responsible for a slide away from the goals of the treaty, he said, "Of course."

Prime Minister Alain Juppe has imposed unpopular austerity policies to cut the budget deficit and bring France in line with the treaty's economic criteria for joining the common currency.

Mr. Delors, who decided not to run for president of France last year despite polls showing that he might have posed a threat to Jacques Chirac, the eventual winner, said governments had to stop blaming Maastricht for austerity in Europe. He said they should instead explain that budget rigor was needed to prevent young people from having to pay off today's debts in the future.

In Sweden, meanwhile, a poll released Sunday showed that a majority of Swedes wanted a referendum on the question of whether Sweden should join the single currency.

The survey by the Swedish Institute of Public Opinion Research, published in the Gothenberg Post, found that 57 percent of those questioned wanted a referendum and only 31 percent were opposed to such a move.

■ Digital-TV Technology Guard

Jean-Luc Lagardere, chairman of Lagardere Groupe, said the company was not going to sell Thomson's prized digital-television technology to Daewoo Electronics Co. of South Korea, Reuters reported.

In his first public comment since winning the bidding for state-owned Thomson, Mr. Lagardere told university students at a seminar that he had selected Daewoo as a partner because it had offered the best guarantee for jobs at Thomson's French production units. But he said Thomson Multimedia's digital-television know-how would be put into a special joint venture that would remain under French control.

CYBERSCAPE

An Electronic Historian for the Early Internet

By Rajiv Chandrasekaran
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Brewster Kahle thinks the Internet is history.

Three months ago, the 35-year-old computer scientist and millionaire entrepreneur embarked on an ambitious project to record what is happening in cyberspace before the electronic record is lost. He hired a few assistants, bought a bunch of data-collection devices and programmed several computers to surf and save everything they could find on the global computer network.

By the end of the year Mr. Kahle hopes to have an unprecedented permanent record of all publicly accessible data on the ever-changing Internet.

"There's a real value in our early Internet history, which is being created now," said Mr. Kahle, whose endeavor is called the Internet Archives.

"Nobody has taken this idea very seriously until now, but we need to preserve our digital heritage."

In a building overlooking the Golden Gate Bridge, the archive looks more like a gritty start-up software company than a repository of the world's digital history.

There are high-speed computers and robot-driven tape drives that each can hold 2 terabytes, which translates into 2 million megabytes of data. So far the archive has collected almost half a terabyte — half a trillion characters — of data.

Mr. Kahle estimates that the entire Internet contains from 2 terabytes to 10 terabytes. A typical public library with 300,000 books, by comparison, has about 3 terabytes of data.

Belying the perception of the Internet as a limitless cistern of information, Mr. Kahle and others said that reams of data on the network were changed or deleted every day.

On the Web, sites appear and disappear with the speed of fashion trends. Some Web pages are revised every few months to add ever-fancier graphics, sounds and video clips, with little record kept of their previous incarnations.

While Mr. Kahle acknowledges he will not be able to keep up with every change, he hopes to establish a snapshot of what the Internet looks like at the end of this year that will be updated as rapidly as his computers can do it, perhaps every few months.

"When do different ethnic groups or special interests or certain businesses become a presence on the Net?" asked Mr. Kahle, a founder of Thinking Machines Corp., a Massachusetts-based company that at one time designed supercomputers.

"The Internet today is really different than it was a year ago, and we have no good data on what it looked like back then," he said.

Just a few months old, Mr. Kahle's work already has attracted the attention of those at the forefront of the digital revolution. Researchers from AT&T Corp. and Xerox Corp. have approached Mr. Kahle with requests to study the archive.

While Mr. Kahle said he intended to keep the archives nonprofit, possibly joining with a large research library in the future, he is forming a for-profit venture that will sell the Web searching and storing technology developed at the archives.

Internet address: CyberScape@ihi-lib.demon.co.uk

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Oct. 18

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7353	2.7545	1.1258	0.3225	0.1127	—	5.446*	1.3689	1.537*	1.265	1.334*
Brussels	31.827	50.45	20.60	5.916	2.0707*	18.345	—	25.03	0.2825	23.23	24.48*
Frankfurt	1.5262	2.422	—	0.284	0.1036*	0.8795	4.8548*	1.2152	1.3714*	1.1287	1.1892*
London (c)	1.5911	—	2.4569	0.3992	0.1395	1.2543	50.5815	1.2027	139.71	2.1469	284.465
Madrid	129.779	205.791	84.152	24.917	8.45*	75.877	4.0853	102.226	115.6*	95.949	—
Milan	1,535.50	2,435.00	996.75	295.05	—	898.32	48.335	1,209.80	13.649*	1,134.38	11.85
New York (c)	—	1.58954	1.5431	0.287	1.535.00	1.73	31.77	1.2726	112.575	1.3488	139.725
Paris	5.5285	8.759	3.5773	—	0.3387*	3.0187	8.164	4.3938	4.4339*	3.8516	4.014*
Tokyo	112.28	178.06	72.68	21.52	8.73	64.80	3.3234	88.45	—	83.08	0.8645
Toronto	1.3488	2.1438	0.8746	0.259	0.0879*	0.7796	0.4045*	1.0617	1.2041*	—	1.04*
Zurich	1.2779	2.0253	0.8247	0.2442	0.0828*	0.7348	4.0822*	—	1.1259*	0.943	0.9825*
1 ECU	1.3488	0.7825	1.9254	4.5964	1.870.06	2.1484	39.6713	1.5852	148.458	1.4888	162.846
1 SDR	1.435	0.9841	2.2748	7.479	2.206.52	2.4842	45.6376	1.8221	161.072	1.545	186.52

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich, fixings in other centers.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	241.06	Mex. peso	7.713	S. Afr. rand	4.548
Australian $	1.2591	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.4194	S. Kor. won	827.20
Austrian sch.	10.845	Hung. forint	159.80	Norw. krone	6.5354	Swed. krona	6.638
Brazil real	1.0225	Indian rupee	35.67	Pak. rupee	36.27	Taiwan $	27.49
Chinese yuan	8.327	Indo. rupiah	2323.25	Polish zloty	2.83	Thai baht	25.49
Czech koruna	27.27	Irish £	0.6255	Port. escudo	155.25	Turkish lira	94426.5
Danish krone	5.903	Israeli shek.	3.2492	Russ ruble	5438.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3925	Kuw dinar	0.3002	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	470.25
Fin. markka	4.6132	Malay. ring.	2.5073	Sing. $	1.414		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5859	1.5851	1.5847	Japanese yen	111.73	111.22	111.77
Canadian dollar	1.3497	1.3474	1.3451	Swiss franc	1.2450	1.2429	1.2569
Deutsche mark	1.5398	1.5350	1.5319				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.



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OMEGA

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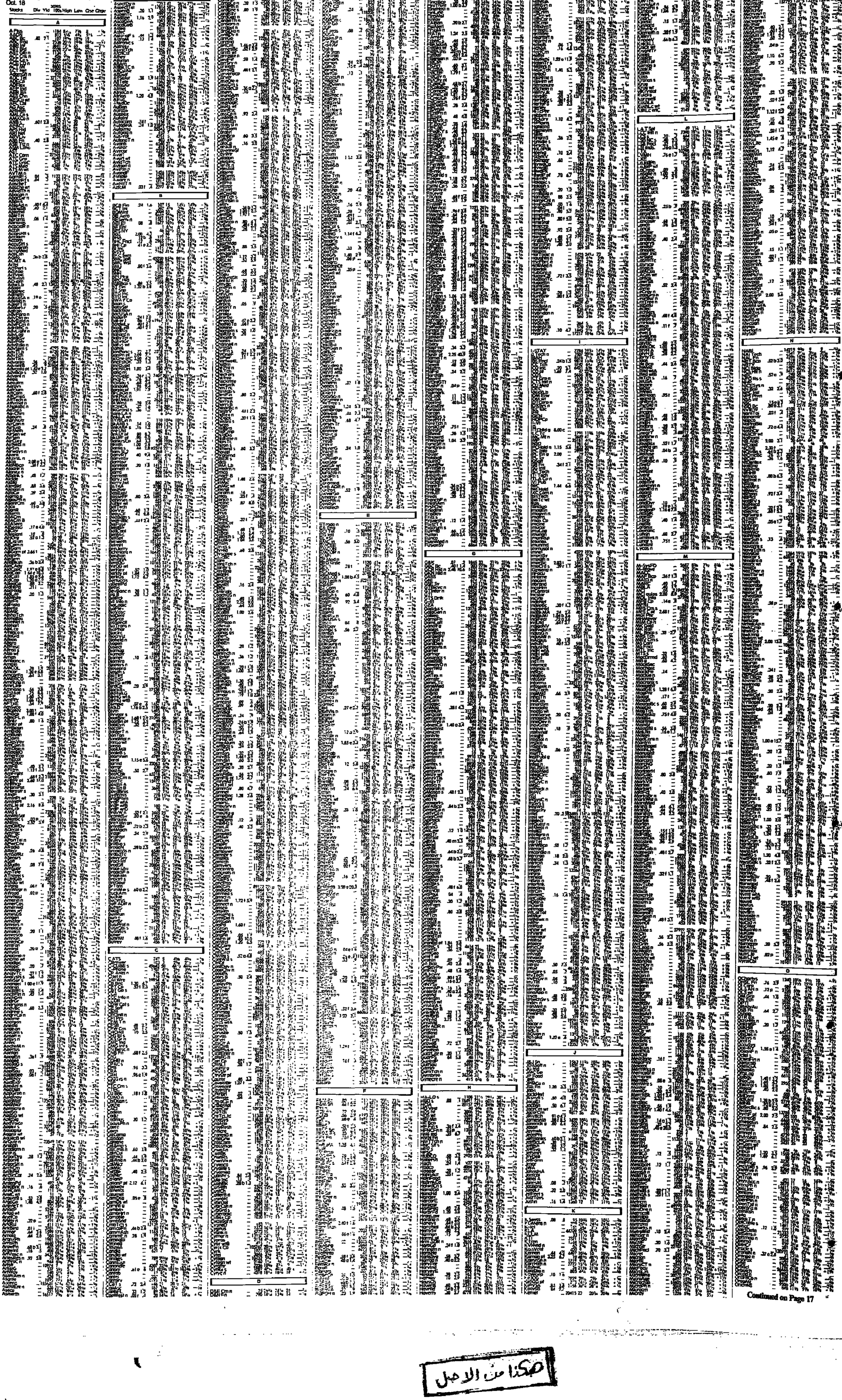
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Oct. 18



Continued on Page 17

صفحة من الأهرام

هكذا من الأصل

More Ways to Buy No-Load Funds

By Virginia Munger Kahn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not only are mutual funds increasing in number virtually by the day, but the list of ways in which you can buy funds without sales charges is growing, too.

The latest entrants in the no-load-fund sales business are brokerage firms. In July, Smith Barney Inc. was the first of the firms to begin selling no-load funds, in addition to its own brand. Merrill Lynch & Co. made no-loads available to its customers for the first time Sept. 30, and Prudential Investments rolled out its program Oct. 7.

These programs are more than just new outlets for fund companies who sell their funds directly to investors. They also represent new competition for independent advisers and financial consultants, who offer assorted load and no-load funds at a price, although one usually lower than at a brokerage firm, and to the fund marketplaces that were pioneered by Charles Schwab & Co. in 1992.

Together, these channels provide investors with a clear benefit: more choices in how they buy mutual funds. But there are tradeoffs in each option.

To gain access to no-loads, investors must sign up for Smith Barney's TRAK program, which has a $50,000 minimum and a 1.5 percent annual fee. The Prudential program, Pru Choice, has a $25,000 minimum and charges 1.25 percent a year, while the Merrill Lynch Financial Advan-

INVESTING

tage Service has a $100,000 minimum and a maximum fee of 1.5 percent of assets. These fees cover asset-allocation services, fund selection, portfolio and fund monitoring and consolidated quarterly performance reports, among other services.

The problem is that the average equity fund already carries administrative and management fees of 1.5 percent of assets, according to Morningstar Inc., the fund rating service.

An additional 1.5 percent "wrap" fee, on a $50,000 portfolio, would cost the investor $3,639 over five years, not counting any gains in the portfolio. A cheaper, more attractive option for some investors looking for advice may be independent financial planners and investment advisers who are paid an overall fee for their services, on average about 1 percent of assets, according to Cerulli Associates. Their popularity has soared in the last few years, as mutual-fund assets managed by financial advisers grew to $45 billion in 1995 from $7 billion in 1992, Cerulli said.

The attraction for investors is that advisers "are not affiliated with or beholden to any firm for their compensation," said Tom Seip, executive vice president in charge of Schwab's retail group, which has built a thriving business serving independent advisers.

Investors who do not need or want advice have still cheaper options: Buy directly from fund companies or sign up for one of the fund networks.

The advantages of buying directly from fund companies are obvious: no commissions, minimums that typically top out at $2,500 and easy exchanges between funds in the family.

The major drawback to going direct is the time it can take to switch from one fund family into another. That's why some investors like fund supermarkets, such as Charles Schwab One Source, Fidelity Funds Network and the Jack White Mutual Fund Network.

Rise in Oil Prices Defies Consensus

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Markets are amazing things. Sometimes they go up because everyone thinks they will. Sometimes they go up even though no one thinks they will.

The oil market provides clear evidence of the latter point. Almost unnoticed by most investors, oil has been a better investment so far this year than stocks. While the Dow Jones industrial average has risen 19 percent, the spot price of crude on the New York Mercantile Exchange has gained 32 percent, with light sweet for November delivery ending Friday at $25.77 a barrel.

Throughout that run-up, there has been widespread disbelief. In the last 15 years, investors and oil company executives have learned that any rise in the price of oil is likely to be temporary.

A result of the disbelief has been that virtually everyone in oil has taken steps to protect themselves from the inevitable fall in prices. Refiners buy only as much crude as they must have immediately, fearful that they will end up with overpriced supplies.

It has been widely assumed that the United Nations would allow Iraq to resume sales of oil, or that Saudi Arabia would bolster production to protect the West from high prices. Neither has happened yet, and inventories are tight as winter approaches. Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary called U.S. oil executives to Washington on Friday in the hope that talk would prevent increases in home heating oil prices.

Someday the suspicion may grow that worldwide demand now matches supply, creating the possibility of a new bull market in oil.

You don't believe that? It is hard to accept — at least as difficult as it once was to believe that oil prices could ever fall.

In 1981, I attended an energy conference that featured academics and oil industry executives. The debate centered on how fast and how far oil prices would rise. The possibility of a decline was not even considered. In those days, stocks were cheap and unloved. The Dow Jones industrials were trading in the 800s, well under the level they had reached in 1966. It was generally agreed that stocks should be bought, if at all, for quick trades, not as long-term investments.

Now, the Dow is above 6,000, and a poll of mutual-fund investors, conducted for Liberty Financial by Louis Harris & Associates, found a consensus that prices will only rise.

Only 14 percent of respondents said they thought the stock market would fail to do at least as well in the next decade as it did in the last one. Four out of 10 said it would not have a 10 percent decline in any of the next 10 years.

Such complacency does not prove that prices are set to fall. Stocks, unlike oil, cannot be consumed, and prices can keep climbing if money keeps pouring in. Still, it is interesting to wonder why oil prices are rising when almost everyone thinks they should not. And one might recall that when the Dow plunged 45 percent in less than two years, in 1973-74, it was soaring oil prices that got much of the blame.

■ Oil Futures Inquiry Planned

The Energy Department plans to study whether futures markets are having a "dampening impact" on inventories of heating oil, Mrs. O'Leary said, according to a Bloomberg Business News report from Washington.

Oil companies have been keeping inventories low in part because futures traders pay more for "near-month" oil contracts than for those for delivery a few months later. The review will also involve the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

China Steps Up Fund Drive for Dam

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China plans to issue 1 billion yuan ($120 million) of three-year and five-year bonds next month and seek more investment from Hong Kong to fund the Three Gorges dam, an official report said Sunday.

Yangtze Three Gorges Development Corp. also plans to issue more bonds and possibly more shares next year, said Yuan Guolin, the company's deputy general manager.

Mr. Yuan told a delegation from Hong Kong that the dam, which would be the world's largest, needed more investment from the British colony that will revert to Chinese rule next year, the state-run Xinhua news agency said.

Mr. Yuan said that as of August, China had raised 17 billion yuan for the project, but the dam is expected to cost 90 billion yuan by its projected completion in 2009, the agency added.

The State Development Bank, established in 1994, signed a contract Sunday with Three Gorges Development Corp. to arrange 30 billion yuan in loans over 10 years, including some already made since 1994, Xinhua said.

The dam, planned to be one and a half miles (2.5 kilometers) long, has been the target of fierce criticism. Environmentalists say it threatens wildlife, and human-rights activists say 1.2 million people will be forced from their homes by rising waters. Local residents have objected to forced relocations and inadequate compensation. The U.S. Export and Import Bank decided not to finance exports to the project on environmental grounds. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ Rules Urged on Property Sales

China called for action to control what it called an alarming flow of state-owned property to foreigners, Reuters reported. The official China Daily Business Weekly quoted Tang Zongkun of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences as saying that the "blind pursuit of foreign investment without consideration of cost would merely relieve the current fund shortage instead of solving enterprises' fundamental difficulties."

Singapore Retail Sales Drop Sharply

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Singapore, already suffering from a slowdown in exports, announced Sunday that retail sales declined sharply in August.

The Statistics Department said retail sales were down both on a year-to-year and a month-to-month basis. It said the August retail sales index was down 5.4 percent from July and 4 percent from August 1995.

Excluding motor vehicles, the August index showed a decline of 7.1 percent from July. Auto sales were down 14.7 percent from August 1995.

Sales of furniture and household equipment fell 16.3 percent from July, while sales at department stores and supermarkets declined 13.6 percent. Sales of textiles, clothes and personal items sank 7.8 percent.

But compared with August 1995, sales of furniture and household equipment were up 0.5 percent in August, and the decline in department store and supermarket sales was only 1.8 percent. Sales of textiles, clothes and personal items declined 3.6 percent.

The Statistics Department said one factor in the overall retail sales decline from July was a sharp drop in consumer spending after the end of the Great Singapore Sale, a monthlong promotional event aimed at inducing tourists as well as Singaporeans to increase their shopping expenditures.

The retail sales index in July was up 3.5 percent from July 1995 and 4.6 percent from June.

Economists have been expressing concern over a slowdown in Singapore's growth from a 10.9 percent annual rate in the first quarter to 7 percent in the second.

The government announced in July that nonoil exports in June had fallen by 6.1 percent in nominal terms from a year earlier.

After rebounding in July, exports slumped by 6.3 percent in August.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Low Prices Reduce Sabic's Net by 30%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIYADH — Saudi Basic Industries Corp. said Sunday its net profit in the first nine months of 1996 fell 30 percent, to 3.42 billion riyals ($912 million) from 4.90 billion riyals a year earlier, as weak product prices ate into earnings.

Sabic, the largest petrochemicals manufacturer in the Middle East and the source of about 5 percent of the world's petrochemicals, also said production rose 4 percent in the first eight months of the year, to 14.9 million metric tons. Its volume of sales through August was up 24 percent, to 11.5 million metric tons.

Chairman Hashim Abdullah Yamani said the decline in profit reflected weak international prices for petrochemical products and metals.

"Considering that profit has declined only because of the market trends," he said, "Sabic has managed to maintain a high level of profitability and performance."

He pointed out that the company had achieved increased production and sales and said its business performance had been enhanced by improved productivity and cost-cutting.

Petrochemicals, fertilizers, plastics and industrial gases account for the bulk of Sabic's production, but the company also produces around 2.6 million tons of steel and other metals a year.

Sabic, encouraged by rising exports, is seeking to raise its annual capacity to 25 million tons by 2000. It announced several petrochemical expansion projects Sunday, including Arabian Petrochemical Co.'s olefins complex, which will produce 800,000 metric tons of ethylene cracker and 275,000 metric tons of propylene a year.

The Saudi government owns 70 percent of Sabic. The rest is owned by investors from the Gulf Cooperation Council, which consists of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Qatar.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

Spie's Parent Confirms Talks With Amec

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French electrical engineering company Schneider SA has confirmed that Spie Batignolles entered talks with Amec PLC that could result in the British construction and engineering company taking over the Schneider subsidiary.

"Schneider is carefully following the progress of these discussions," it said.

Amec announced Friday that it planned to take a minority stake in Spie Batignolles at first and to increase its holdings to a majority stake over an unspecified number of years.

Chief Executive Peter Mason said the two parties were at a due-diligence stage and expected more details by November, with completion of the deal in December.

A takeover of Spie Batignolles would broaden Amec's reach into Continental Europe, cutting its dependence on the British market from two-thirds of its revenue to about 40 percent.

For Schneider, a sale would culminate a reorganization that began last year when the parent took over some of Spie's property-development assets and got rid of what it considered some of the unit's riskier contracts.

Amec said the reorganized Spie had an operating profit of 34 million French francs ($6.5 million) in 1995 on sales of 17 billion francs.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ Porsche-Benz Alliance

Porsche AG and Mercedes-Benz AG are considering building off-road vehicles together, Bloomberg Business News reported from Stuttgart.

"An off-road could be a good start for cooperation," Wendelin Wiedeking, chief executive of Porsche, told the weekly newsmagazine Focus. "In such specialties, a Swabian alliance would be very strong," he said, referring to the state where both companies have their headquarters.

"It makes sense to look for ways to work together," a Mercedes spokesman said. "We should know within the next four weeks if it makes sense or not."

The companies are studying the feasibility of jointly producing a version of the Mercedes M-class, a new off-road vehicle to be made at a new U.S. factory, he said.

GT INVESTMENT FUND
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
69, route d'Esch, L -1470 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B-7443

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given pursuant to and in accordance with the Articles of incorporation of the Fund, that a meeting of Shareholders of the Fund will be held at 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg on October 30, 1996 at 3.30 p.m. to consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION

The Meeting hereby sanctions the modifications, alterations or additions to the provisions of the Articles entailed in the replacement of the Articles by a new set of revised articles in the terms of the draft submitted to this Meeting and inter alia:

- To amend the objects clause of the Fund so as to read as follows:
  "The exclusive object of the Company is to place the funds available to it in transferable securities of all types with the purpose of spreading investment risks and affording its shareholders the results of the management of its portfolio.
  The Company may take any measures and carry out any operation which it may deem useful in the accomplishment and development of its purpose to the full extent permitted by the Luxembourg law of 30th March 1988 regarding collective investment undertakings."
- To create different classes of shares and to define the respective rights of these classes.
- To enable the board of directors to decide to liquidate a class of shares under certain circumstances.
- To redefine the conditions of transfer of registered shares.
- To clarify the right of joint shareholders to payments from the Fund.
- To enable the Fund to impose restrictions for the purpose of ensuring that no shares in the Fund be held by certain persons and to define the meaning of "US persons".
- To give power to the directors to determine the investment restrictions applicable to the investments of the Fund.
- To establish new redemption and conversion conditions and procedures.
- To redefine the circumstances in which the Fund may suspend or to postpone the determination of net asset values.
- To restate the method of calculation of the net asset value of the shares of each class.
- To authorize the board of directors to accept requests for subscription in kind.
- To complete provisions relating to the conditions and procedures for the payment of dividends.

A complete version of the revised Articles is available at the registered office of the Fund.

The quorum for the meeting is shareholders (present in person or by proxy) holding at least 50% of all the Shares for the time being in issue. To be passed a resolution must be carried by a majority consisting of 2/3 or more of the total number of votes cast at the meeting.

In order to take part at the meeting of October 30, 1996, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with registered office of the Company or with one of the following banks who are authorized to receive the shares on deposit:
- Bayerische Vereinsbank AG, Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1, D-8033 München
- Crédit Industriel et Commercial, 66, rue de la Victoire, F-75009 Paris
- Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg

The Board of Directors

GT US SMALL COMPANIES FUND
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
69, route d'Esch, L -1470 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B-25176

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given pursuant to and in accordance with the Articles of incorporation of the Fund, that a meeting of Shareholders of the Fund will be held at 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg on October 30, 1996 at 3.15 p.m. to consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION

The Meeting hereby sanctions the modifications, alterations or additions to the provisions of the Articles entailed in the replacement of the Articles by a new set of revised articles in the terms of the draft submitted to this Meeting and inter alia:

- To amend the objects clause of the Fund so as to read as follows:
  "The exclusive object of the Company is to place the funds available to it in transferable securities of all types with the purpose of spreading investment risks and affording its shareholders the results of the management of its portfolio.
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The Board of Directors

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Signs of Slower U.S. Growth Bode Well for All

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Quite possibly, it is just too good to be true. Nonetheless, financial-market developments suggest the emergence of a trend so rosy that even the most partisan writer of economic scenarios might have hesitated to predict it.

Slower-than-expected growth in the United States, eliminating the fear that the Federal Reserve Board will raise interest rates, is giving new life to the U.S. bond and equity markets, pulling in foreign investment that keeps interest rates low. The resulting extension of the U.S. economic expansion in turn is driving up the value of the dollar, which diverts consumer demand to the still sluggish markets in Western Europe and Japan and fuels solid recoveries there.

It is a view a number of analysts see unfolding, including John Makin, an adviser to the U.S. hedge-fund manager Caxton Corp.

"It's fair to say that U.S. interest rates and perhaps U.S. inflation are being held down by the slowdowns in Europe and Japan," he said, adding: "These have taken pressure off prices and, via global capital markets, have provided a needed increase in savings to fuel the U.S. expansion. The increased flow of global liquidity toward the United States, by holding interest rates down and extending the expansion phase of the U.S. cycle, will also produce continued increases in U.S. equity prices."

The flow to the United States has been enormous and is projected to continue. In the year ended in June, said John Lonski of Moody's Investor Service Inc., foreign investors held $956.2 billion of U.S. Treasury securities, a record 27.5 percent of the total outstanding. "By now," he said, "foreign ownership of U.S. government debt has probably closed in on the $1 trillion threshold."

The increase in holdings abroad is about evenly split between official holders and private investors. The official holdings have risen notably in Asia, where central banks have been buying dollars to try to weaken their own currencies. The rise in private holdings is due to higher, and thus more attractive, levels of U.S. interest rates.

A new source of demand for dollar paper is emerging, analysts say, among European institutional investors seeking diversification from the planned common currency, expected to be created Jan. 1, 1999. Given the political momentum building for a wide number of European Union members to join the monetary union, instead of the narrow core group previously expected, concern is mounting that the Euro will be weaker than the Deutsche mark it will replace.

"We're not talking about a stampede out of Europe," said Simon Crane, a London-based trading adviser, but "rather a rising percentage of investment capital that is being allocated abroad as a diversification — simple prudent portfolio management."

This perhaps explains the recent unexpected behavior in financial markets. The U.S. bond market is caught in a tug-of-war between those who expect strong growth and rising inflation to force the Fed to raise rates, causing bond prices to fall, and those who see slower growth obviating any increase. This uncertainty is also being played out in the foreign-exchange market, where the dollar is buoyed by expectations of higher rates and sags when the prospects fade.

But last week, based on new data indicating that U.S. growth is slowing to a more moderate level, both bond prices and the dollar rallied. The action suggests that instead of waiting for the Fed to raise interest rates, investors are rushing to buy bonds to capture the capital gains as rising bond prices force down yields.

Neil MacKinnon of Citibank in London sees the dollar over the near term poised to set new highs for the year against the mark. The dollar ended the week at 1.5421 DM, within spitting distance of its May high for the year of 1.5465 DM. "I'd expect the dollar to breach the high and possibly overshoot up to 1.60 DM," he said.

The dollar is already at a 33-month high of 112.575 yen and, according to Paul Chertkow of UBS Ltd., is "en route to 120 yen and 1.60 DM."

Breather in Key Data Leaves Bonds Hanging

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A relative dearth of economic news following signs of moderating growth should help the U.S. bond market consolidate gains this week, analysts say.

But prices of Treasury issues are nearing the high end of their range of the past six months, many traders and investors say, and the market may await critical economic data due next week before testing new highs.

"It's clear the economy is moderating — you can take comfort from that," said James Conroy of Greenwich Street Advisors in New York. Unless there is a reverse in the data, he said, "rates should go lower."

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond finished last week at 6.80 percent, down from 6.84 percent the previous week. Bond prices gained after the government said consumer price increases were moderate in September, home construction had cooled and payrolls had declined. Taken together, the reports bolstered expectations that the Federal Reserve Board would refrain for some time from raising interest rates to cool growth and combat inflation.

"There's lots of support here for the idea the economy can sort of putter along without any increase in longer-term rates or any Fed tightening," said Russ Sheldon, senior economist at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh.

Analysts also seized on a Commerce Department report showing the U.S. trade deficit narrowing only modestly to $10.8 billion in August, the second-worst performance in five years, as a harbinger of slower growth.

"The third quarter will be weaker than anticipated," Sung Won Sohn, chief economist at Norwest Corp. in Minneapolis, said.

Further indicators of the economy's health due this week are government reports on September sales of existing homes and orders for durable goods.

But many analysts are looking past this week to critical reports due in the four trading sessions starting Oct. 29. They include the third-quarter employment cost index, a preliminary estimate of third-quarter gross domestic product and October employment figures.

Given such uncertainty, Mr. Conroy predicted, bonds "will tread water" this week.

"I think the market has a little risk going into November," said James Sexton, managing director for fixed-income mutual funds at Banc One Investment Advisers.

The market also must digest more than $30 billion of new two-year and five-year securities the Treasury will sell at its monthly auction this week.

(Bridge News, Bloomberg, AP)

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Oct. 18. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Australian Dollar				
240 Queensland Tsy	5¾	01/13/99	86.0270	6.6800
247 Ford Credit Aust	8¾	08/22/00	101.5766	8.2500
Austrian Schilling				
202 Austria	6¼	05/31/06	101.2500	6.1700
Belgian Franc				
144 Belgium	7	04/29/99	107.4900	6.5100
172 Belgium Tbills	zero	01/09/97	98.7032	5.7700
227 Belgium	9	03/28/03	119	7.5600
British Pound				
213 Britain	7½	12/07/06	99.6563	7.5300
216 Abbey Natl TS	7¾	12/31/03	100.5000	7.7100
Canadian Dollar				
170 Canada	7	12/01/06	102.8865	6.8000
217 Canada	6	03/15/98	102.1021	5.8800
Danish Krone				
5 Denmark	8	03/15/06	107.5000	7.4400
23 Denmark	8	11/15/01	109.8500	7.2800
28 Denmark	7	11/10/24	91.2000	7.6800
30 Denmark	7	11/15/07	99.7300	7.0200
31 Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.9500	8.2600
35 Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.4500	6.8300
50 Denmark	9	11/15/00	113.3000	7.9400
53 Denmark	7	12/15/04	102.6000	6.8200
56 Denmark	8	05/15/03	109.1900	7.3300
69 Denmark	6	12/10/99	103.4800	5.8000
73 Denmark	6	11/15/02	100.6100	5.9600
110 Denmark	6	02/15/99	103.4800	5.8000
140 Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.9600	6.7300
193 Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	84.6000	7.0900
Deutsche Mark				
1 Germany	6¼	04/26/06	101.5033	6.1600
2 Germany	6½	10/14/05	103.2750	6.2900
3 Germany	5	05/21/01	101.2900	4.9400
4 Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	105.9300	6.4900
6 Germany	8	01/21/02	113.2700	7.0600
7 Germany	6	01/05/06	99.7125	6.0200
9 Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	109.3300	6.7500
10 Germany	5¼	02/21/01	102.2900	5.1300
11 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	114.1000	7.2300
12 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	92.5057	6.7600
13 Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	102.0325	5.0200
15 Germany	6	02/16/06	99.6983	6.0200
16 Germany	5⅝	05/15/00	104.8300	5.6000
17 Germany	5¾	08/22/00	104.3340	5.5100
18 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	110.1700	6.8100
19 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	116.1220	7.5400
20 Germany	3½	09/18/98	100.0000	3.5000
21 Germany	8	07/22/02	113.40	7.0500
22 Germany	8½	02/20/01	114.3714	7.4300
24 Germany	6	09/15/03	102.6814	5.8400
25 Germany	7½	11/11/04	110.2150	6.8000
27 Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	105.6500	6.2700
33 Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	114.2400	7.3300
34 Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	108.7120	6.5500
36 Germany	6⅝	05/20/98	104.4700	6.1000
37 Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	106.5200	6.4500
38 Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	110.1117	6.7000
39 Germany	9	10/20/00	115.7800	7.7700
41 Germany	6½	03/15/00	106.8300	6.0800
42 Germany	8¾	07/20/00	114.4800	7.6400
43 Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	112.0420	6.9200
46 Germany	6½	07/15/03	105.0400	6.1900
47 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.9620	5.5300
48 Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	105.7300	6.3800
49 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	107.1500	6.4200
51 Germany	7½	10/20/97	104.1500	7.2000
52 Germany	9	01/22/01	116.1500	7.7500
60 Germany	7	01/13/00	108.2867	6.4600
61 Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.8000	5.9000
62 Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	105.2500	6.1800
63 Treuhand	6⅜	07/01/99	106.1100	6.0100
64 Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	115.5733	7.6800
66 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	102.9300	6.0700
67 Treuhand	6⅛	04/25/98	104.2700	5.8700
74 BA Credit Card	6	11/15/05	101.3368	5.9200
76 Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	108.8700	6.5400
77 Germany	7	12/22/97	104.2000	6.7200
78 Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.8050	5.4200
79 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.7700	4.8700
80 Germany	6¾	09/15/99	107.5000	6.2800
83 Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	103.9800	6.3700
85 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	106.6200	6.3300
86 Germany	6¾	07/15/04	105.8000	6.3800
87 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	102.0467	5.8800
89 Germany	7¼	10/20/97	103.9100	6.9800
92 Germany	8½	08/21/00	113.7700	7.4700
93 Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	105.9000	5.9000
95 LB Rheinldpfalz	5¾	10/16/03	99.3500	5.7900
98 Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	106.8000	6.4400
100 Germany	5⅝	02/22/99	103.6600	5.1900
105 Germany	8	09/22/97	104.2800	7.6700
107 Germany	5¼	10/20/98	103.2900	5.0800
108 Germany	8½	07/21/97	103.7000	7.9600
116 Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.4600	5.1200
118 Germany	5¼	11/20/97	102.1400	5.1400
119 Germany	6	02/20/98	103.3900	5.8000
120 Denmark	5	10/16/01	100.6500	4.9700
123 Germany	6	06/20/16	92.4914	6.4900
124 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.6633	6.0300
129 Germany	7¼	10/21/02	109.6400	6.6100
132 Germany	8	03/20/97	101.9700	7.8500
134 German States	6¼	08/21/06	100.1200	6.2400
143 IADB	6⅛	10/16/06	97.3935	6.2900
145 Germany	5¾	05/28/99	104.5000	5.5000
147 TVA	6⅝	09/18/06	99.7948	6.3900
148 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	108.3600	6.4600
154 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.7733	4.8700
162 Treuhand	5⅝	04/29/99	104.5200	5.5000
168 Germany	5¾	08/20/97	102.0600	5.6300
174 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	105.5200	5.8000
175 Germany	8⅝	01/20/97	101.2600	8.2700
177 3 M	5	10/15/01	101.7500	4.9100
178 Germany	7¾	02/21/00	110.5600	7.0100
183 Germany	2.848	09/30/04	99.1000	2.8700
190 Germany	6⅛	01/20/97	100.7200	6.0800
194 Germany	6⅜	05/20/97	101.8300	6.2600
199 Germany Tbills	zero	01/17/97	99.2604	2.9200
205 Credlop O'seas	3.141	09/28/01	99.8750	3.1446
207 Germany	6⅛	03/20/98	103.7500	5.9000
209 Credit Local	5.15	12/04/00	101.0000	5.1000
215 Italy	7¼	02/10/98	104.7300	6.9200
218 Credit Local	5½	10/18/00	102.6000	5.3600
220 Germany	6⅜	01/20/98	103.6500	6.1500
222 Bay Vereinsbk	6	01/23/06	98.5500	6.0900
230 Bayer	1	10/15/01	87.6875	1.1400
244 BGB Fin Ireland	5⅛	10/04/01	100.5859	5.3400
248 Cap Credit Card	5⅛	08/15/01	102.5038	5.4900
250 KFW	6	02/09/06	98.6000	6.0900
Dutch Guilder				
26 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.5900	5.9800
54 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	100.6000	5.9600
57 Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	102.7000	5.6000
81 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	115.0700	7.1700
82 Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	118.3000	7.1900
90 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	110.45	6.7900
94 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	107.6000	6.5100
101 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	116.70	7.5000
103 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	112.1600	7.3600
104 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	105.8500	6.3800
109 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	111.6500	6.7200
113 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	100.9000	5.7000
126 Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	117¼	7.0400
138 Netherlands	9	01/15/01	116.3500	7.7400
139 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	112.6500	6.8800
142 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	106.0000	6.1300
155 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	116.8500	7.0600
156 Netherlands	7	08/15/99	108.0000	6.4800
164 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	115.0500	7.8200
181 Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	114.0500	7.6700
182 Netherlands	7	02/15/03	108.8100	6.4300
211 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	107.3000	6.5200
223 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	114.70	7.4100
228 Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	109.7000	6.8400
234 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	109.7000	6.6100
ECU				
88 UK T-note	5¾	01/21/97	100.2500	5.2400
97 France BTAN	5	03/16/99	101.3300	4.9300
102 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	114⅛	7.9600
111 France OAT	6	04/25/04	101.0000	5.9400
117 UK Tbills	zero	01/16/97	98.9959	3.8700
127 France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	103.5100	5.8000
131 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	108.0000	6.9400
133 France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	103.9700	6.9700
137 France OAT	7	04/25/06	104.7500	6.6800
152 France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	113.40	7.2800
173 France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	105.1875	6.4200
192 UK T-note	8	01/27/98	104.1000	7.6800
236 France OAT	8	04/25/03	111.3000	7.1900
246 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	114.3000	8.3100
Finnish Markka				
150 Finland Serial s	7¼	04/18/06	102.2738	7.0900
245 Finland Sr	10	09/15/01	122.1849	8.1800
French Franc				
135 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/01	103.5700	5.5500
153 France BTAN	7	11/12/99	107.7200	6.5000
159 France B.T.A.N.	5¼	03/12/98	102.6900	5.6000
160 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	110.9600	6.7600
188 France OAT	7¾	04/25/06	109.1600	6.6400
198 France B.T.A.N.	4½	10/12/98	101.2000	4.4500
204 France B.T.A.N.	5½	10/12/01	102.2000	5.3800
225 Credit Local	5⅝	10/11/01	100.7500	5.3300
235 France OAT	8½	11/25/02	116.3000	7.3100
Irish Punt				
208 Ireland	6½	10/18/01	99.2567	6.5500
Italian Lira				
45 Deutsche Bk Fin	zero	10/15/26	9½	8.1600
106 Deut Fin Neth	zero	10/15/21	13½	8.3300
187 Italy	9½	02/01/99	104.3500	9.1000
242 Italy	9½	02/01/01	106.3000	8.9400
Japanese Yen				
200 EIB	3	09/20/06	100.3750	2.9900
210 World Bank	4½	03/20/03	112⅛	4.0000
229 World Bank	4½	12/22/97	104.5000	4.3100
Spanish Peseta				
115 Spain	10.10	02/28/01	110.9740	9.1000
128 Spain	8.40	04/30/01	104.9870	8.0000
149 Spain	8.80	04/30/06	106.1290	8.2900
161 Spain	10.30	06/15/02	113.3890	9.0800
184 Spain	10.15	01/31/06	115.0060	8.8300
206 Spain	9.40	04/30/99	106.0240	8.8700
237 Spain	8	05/30/04	101.9170	7.8500
Swedish Krona				
40 Sweden	11	01/21/99	111.5100	9.8600
68 Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	113.3600	9.0400
75 Sweden	6	02/09/05	92.7000	6.4700
195 Sweden	13	06/15/01	126.2500	10.3000
214 Sweden 1037	8	08/15/07	100.8284	7.9300
U.S. Dollar				
8 Brazil Cap S.L	4½	04/15/14	71.9520	6.2500
14 Argentina FRN	6⅝	03/29/05	82.1200	8.0675
29 Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	56.2500	9.3300
32 Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	86.8800	7.4800
44 Venezuela	6⅜	12/18/07	81.0600	8.1700
55 Brazil S.L	6 9/16	04/15/12	74.0000	8.8700
58 Brazil S.L	6 9/16	04/15/09	80.1200	8.1900
59 Mexico	11½	05/15/26	99.2500	11.5900
65 Brazil 910.0	6 11/16	01/01/01	96.5000	6.9300
70 East Japan Ry	7¼	10/11/06	101.3750	7.1500
71 Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	60.8808	8.2100
72 BA MCC		10/11/03	98.0972	
84 Argentina	11	10/09/06	97.5000	11.2800
91 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	66.2500	10.1900
96 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	57.1795	5.2500
99 Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	75.5600	8.6000
112 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	68.2500	9.1600
114 Mexico D	6.453	12/28/19	84.2500	7.6600
121 Argentina	5.445	04/01/01	118	4.6147
122 EIB	7⅛	09/18/06	102.7500	6.9300
125 Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/11	44.7141	14.9600
130 Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	38.1200	8.5300
136 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	92.5000	7.4300
141 Tokyo	7⅛	10/16/06	101.2500	7.0400
146 Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	57.6200	10.8500
151 Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	31.8658	7.0600
157 Mydfa Trust	6 11/16	09/15/07	85.4900	7.8226
158 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	68.2500	9.1600
163 Panama pdi	4	07/17/16	74.2525	5.3900
165 Mexico A	6.453	12/31/19	84.2500	7.6595
166 Mexico	11⅜	09/15/16	100.0000	11.3800
167 Poland	3¾	10/27/14	81.0797	4.6300
169 Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/24	48.5000	13.7900
171 Britain	6¾	07/19/01	101.3750	6.6600
176 Brazil Cbond S.L	4½	04/15/14	63.0950	7.1300
179 World Bank	6⅝	08/21/06	99.2500	6.6800
180 Britain	5⅜	10/04/01	99.7700	5.3874
185 Argentina L	6⅞	03/31/23	72.4400	8.8900
186 Canada	6¾	08/28/06	99.5000	6.7800
189 Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	95.7500	4.7000
191 Venantius	5.363	01/23/99	99.8400	5.3719
196 Ecuador	6½	02/28/25	65.0738	9.9900
197 Mexico	7 11/16	08/06/01	100.0600	7.6800
201 Deut Floorplan	5⅝	10/15/99	99.9007	5.6306
203 Italy	7	09/18/01	101.6250	6.8900
212 Italy B	zero	01/10/01	76.1250	6.6500
219 Ontario	7¾	06/04/02	105.1250	7.3700
221 Mexico B	6.391	12/31/19	84.2500	7.5900
224 Brazil	6	09/15/13	71.5601	8.3800
226 Deut Ausgleichs	7	09/24/01	102.1250	6.8500
231 Italy A	6	01/10/01	97.8750	6.1300
232 Sweden	4½	03/24/99	96.5000	4.6600
233 Ford Motor	7	09/25/01	101.1250	6.9200
238 World Bank	6⅝	05/24/01	100.9000	6.3200
239 Capital Equipm	5.95	07/15/98	100.0000	5.9500
241 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	56.1400	5.3400
243 Venezuela S.A	6⅝	03/18/07	81.7500	8.1040
249 Mexico	zero	11/27/96	124.7295	

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Charlotte Sector

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Lehman Brothers Holdings	$250	2000	⅛	99.731	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations $10,000. (Lehman Brothers.)
National Australia Bank	$500	1998	0.10	99.948	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations $10,000. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Nordbanken	$100	perpt	0.60	99.73	—	Interest will be 0.60 over 3-month Libor until 2001, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 2.10 over. Fees 0.50%. Denominations $10,000. (Chase Manhattan Int'l.)
Morgan Guaranty Trust NY	ITL300,000	1998	0.20	100.18	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Merita Bank	FM1,000	1999	⅛	99.872	—	Over 3-month Helibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Banque Audi	$100	2001	9⅝	99.824	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
European Investment Bank	$1,000	2026	zero	13.362	13.21	Yield 6.94%. Noncallable. Proceeds $133.2 million. Fees 0.30%. Denominations $10,000. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Ford Brazil	$300	2004	9⅛	99.70	—	Redeemable at 99¼ in 2001. Fees 0.75%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.)
JG Summit Philippines	$200	2002	8	99.53	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.625%. (ING Barings.)
Merrill Lynch & Co.	$150	1999	6⅛	100.984	100.01	Reoffered at 99.834. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
OPP Petroquimica	$100	2004	11	99.899	—	Redeemable at 99⅞ in 2001. Fees 1¼%. (CS First Boston.)
Suedwest LB	$750	2001	6⅝	101.31	—	Reoffered at 99.685. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (CS First Boston.)
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	$500	2001	6½	101.615	100.25	Reoffered at 99.99. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nomura Securities.)
Trans-Tokyo Bay Highway	$200	2006	6⅝	99.539	99.74	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Int'l.)
WestLB Finance	$200	2000	6¼	101.08	99.70	Reoffered at 99.68. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Daiwa Europe.)
World Bank	$100	1999	6	100.00	—	Interest will be 6% until Nov. 1997, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 6½%. Fees 0.10%. (Sanwa Int'l.)
Coca-Cola Amatil	DM300	2001	5	101.511	99.78	Reoffered at 99.836. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Morgan Stanley.)
Nederlandse Gasunie	DM200	2001	2½	92.29	—	Reoffered at 90.04. Noncallable. Fees 2½%. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.)
Rabobank Nederland	DM500	2026	zero	13.403	12.91	Yield 6.93%. Reoffered at 12.978. Noncallable. Proceeds 66.7 million marks. Fees 0.50%. (Morgan Stanley.)
Sires Lines Nbr 85	*DM150*	*2009*	*12¾*	*100.00*	—	*Reoffered at 98. Callable at par from 2001. Fees 2½%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)*
World Bank	DM1,000	2016	zero	27.73	27.42	Reoffered at 27.53. Noncallable. Proceeds 276.5 million marks. Fees 0.30%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	£250	1999	6	98.057	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £750 million. Fees 0.20%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Bank Austria	£100	2011	8⅜	98.968	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. Denominations £100,000. (SBC Warburg.)
Bank of Scotland Treasury Services	£100	1999	6¾	100.582	—	Reoffered at 99.432. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Dresdner Kleinwort Benson.)
Bank of Scotland	£150	perpt	8⅝	99.11	—	Callable from 2006, when coupon will be reset at 1.92 over the 5-year gilt. Fees 0.625%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Dresdner Finance	£50	2001	7⅛	101.172	—	Reoffered at 99.547. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £200 million. Fees 1⅞%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Eurofima	£160	2003	7¼	99.103	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
European Investment Bank	£300	2003	7	98.433	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (SBC Warburg.)
Finnish Export Credit	£100	2000	6¾	100.758	—	Reoffered at 99.358. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Hambros Bank.)
LB Schleswig-Holstein	£100	2000	7	100.96	—	Reoffered at 99.56. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Quebec	£150	2011	8⅝	98.644	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.55%. (SBC Warburg.)
Barclays Bank	FF2,000	2005	6	101.378	99.75	Reoffered at 99.728. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Compagnie Financiere BZW.)
Bayerische Landesbank	FF1,000	2011	zero	36.35	—	Yield 6.98%. Callable at 68.10 in 2006. Proceeds 363 million francs. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (J.P. Morgan.)
Depfa Finance	FF1,500	2008	6⅝	101.518	100.40	Reoffered at 99.918. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
IMI Bank Int'l	FF2,000	2002	5⅝	101.08	99.30	Reoffered at 99.505. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credit Agricole.)
Suedwest LB Capital Markets	FF2,000	2007	6	100.928	98.95	Reoffered at 99.278. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Societe Generale.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	ITL100,000	2001	7⅝	101.095	99.45	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 300 billion lire. Fees 1⅞%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
Argentina	ITL500,000	2003	11	100.608	100.05	Reoffered at 99.483. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (SBC Warburg.)
Cariplo London	ITL600,000	2011	zero	29.915	—	Yield 8.38%. Callable at 49.635 in 2003. Proceeds 176 billion lire. Fees 1⅞%. (Cariplo.)
Council of Europe	ITL200,000	2001	7½	101.835	99.55	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (SBC Warburg.)
DSL Bank	ITL100,000	2006	8	100.90	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 300 billion lire. Fees 2%. (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.)
European Investment Bank	ITL200,000	2001	7.55	101.95	100.25	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 700 billion lire. Fees 1⅞%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
European Investment Bank	ITL500,000	2011	zero	31.20	—	Noncallable. Proceeds 155 billion lire. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total face amount to 1.5 trillion lire. Fees 0.60%. (IMI Bank.)
KFW Int'l Finance	ITL200,000	2002	7⅝	101.725	99.75	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credito Italiano.)
L-Bank	ITL300,000	2003	7.80	101.472	99.30	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (IMI Bank.)
World Bank	ITL300,000	2003	7⅝	101.56	99.75	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banco Monte dei Paschi di Siena.)
Bayerische Landesbank	DF250	2001	4⅞	101.395	99.80	Reoffered at 99.77. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.)
De Nationale Investeringsbank	SP12,000	2001	6.68	100.00	100.20	Interest will be 6.68% until 1998, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 7.27%. Fees not disclosed. (Argentaria Banco de Negocios.)
Asian Development Bank	ASch1,000	2001	8¼	100¼	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Creditanstalt Investment Bank.)
UBS Australia	NZ$150	1998	8	101.00	100.25	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (UBS.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Oct. 21-25

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Davao, Philippines:** Chamber of Commerce and Industry holds 22d Philippine Business Conference, Thursday-Friday. **Annual meeting:** Proctor & Gamble India.	**Frankfurt:** German M3 money supply for September and revised August industrial production figures may be released. **Wiesbaden, Germany:** September producer prices may be released.	**Earnings expected:** Asarco, Ciber, Marathon Oil, MCI Communications, USX-U.S. Steel, USX-Marathon, USX-Delhi.
Monday Oct. 21	**Manila:** Philippine government auctions seven-year fixed rate treasury notes. **Singapore:** Government expected to release September industrial output report.	**Bonn:** Deutsche Telekom news conference on final prospectus for share sale. **Copenhagen:** September consumer prices. **Vienna:** Austrian September consumer price report may be released.	**Ottawa:** August retail trade report. **Earnings expected:** Amoco, Amerada Hess, Chevron, Exxon Hasbro, Microsoft, IBM, MacMillan Bloedel, Mobil, Nabisco Holdings, Texaco, Union Carbide, USAir Group.
Tuesday Oct. 22	**Tokyo:** The Economic Planning Agency may release its index of indices, or diffusion index, for August.	**Frankfurt:** Bundesbank may publish minimum reserves target for October. **Paris:** July-August manufacturing and industrial production and September new housing starts. **Stockholm:** Second-quarter GDP.	**Ottawa:** September consumer price index and August wholesale trade sales reports. **Earnings expected:** American Brands, Digital Equipment, Monsanto, Netscape, Philip Morris, RJR Nabisco Holdings, Shell Oil, UAL.
Wednesday Oct. 23	**Tokyo:** Governor Yasuo Matsushita of the Bank of Japan holds a news conference.	**London:** Retail sales figures for September. **Earnings expected:** Baan Co., Buderus AG, GAN, Scancem AB, SKF AB, Volvo AB.	**Ottawa:** September composite index released. **Santiago:** September trade statistics. **Earnings expected:** Anheuser-Busch, Conoco, DuPont, Kimberly-Clark, Phillips Petroleum, Sara Lee.
Thursday Oct. 24	**Jakarta:** PT Daya Guna Sumadera begins trading on the stock exchange.	**Frankfurt:** Bundesbank policy-setting council meets. Possible interest-rate announcement **Paris:** September household consumption figures.	**Earnings expected:** Alaskan Air, Allegheny Teledyne, Apache, Beneficial, Delta Airlines, Dow Chemical, Hercules, Quaker Oats, Southwest Airlines.
Friday Oct. 25	**Manila:** Government auctions seven-year fixed-rate treasury notes.	**Copenhagen:** September wholesale prices. **London:** Preliminary estimate of third-quarter GDP. **Paris:** September consumer prices. **Stockholm:** September producer prices.	**Washington:** Commerce Department reports September durable goods orders. **Earnings expected:** America West Airlines, Cantor, Donohue, Kellogg, LTV, Scott Paper.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Oct. 18	Oct. 11	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	6,094.23	5,969.38	+2.09
DJ Util.	224.57	221.49	+1.39
DJ Trans.	2,116.42	2,075.89	+1.95
S & P 100	690.00	677.30	+1.88
S & P 500	710.02	700.66	+1.34
S & P Ind	839.55	828.07	+1.39
NYSE Cp	378.32	372.88	+1.46
Nasdaq Cp	1,243.00	1,245.38	—0.19
Japan			
Nikkei 225	21,612.30	20,968.16	+ 3.07
Britain			
FTSE 100	4,053.10	4,028.10	+ 0.62
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,492.60	5,461.20	+0.57
France			
CAC 40	2,185.23	2,147.12	+ 1.77
Germany			
DAX	2,734.82	2,686.03	+ 1.82
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	12,510.05	12,218.40	+ 2.39
World			
MSCIP	799.25	787.49	+ 1.49

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	Oct. 18	Oct. 11
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5⅛	5⅛
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.41	0.40
3-month interbank	0.53	0.53
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	5⅝	5 11/16
3-month interbank	6 1/16	5 15/16
France		
Intervention rate	3¼	3¼
Call money	3⅜	3⅜
3-month interbank	3⅜	3 5/16
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.05	3.06
3-month interbank	3.16	3.16

Gold	Oct. 18	Oct. 11	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	380.00	380.75	- 0.20

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Oct. 18	Oct. 11	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.97	n.a.	7.28	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	6.43	—	6.81	5.61
U.S. $, short term	6.02	—	6.48	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.34	—	7.88	6.99
French francs	5.36	—	6.38	5.34
Italian lire	7.91	—	10.45	7.91
Danish kroner	5.74	—	6.51	5.74
Swedish kronor	5.99	—	8.55	5.96
ECUs, long term	6.29	—	7.50	6.23
ECUs, mdm term	5.30	—	6.56	5.29
Can. $	6.11	—	7.41	6.11
Aus. $	7.43	—	9.04	7.39
N.Z. $	7.78	—	9.37	7.04
Yen	2.04	—	2.78	2.04

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

Oct. 17

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	450.1	798.1	2,548.7	3,817.4
Convert.	—	0.4	—	409.3
FRNs	251.4	325.6	1,047.6	350.3
ECP	10,205.6	7,003.5	12,387.5	14,304.5
Total	10,907.1	8,127.6	15,983.8	18,881.5

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	17,278.0	32,503.4	56,737.0	38,324.5
Convert.	508.2	799.5	1,854.8	2,565.6
FRNs	14,579.7	5,937.4	51,923.8	5,318.3
ECP	11,227.8	13,966.4	19,116.4	27,254.2
Total	43,593.7	53,206.7	129,632.0	73,46[illegible]

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5¼	5⅜	5⅝
Deutsche mark	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Pound sterling	6	6⅛	6⅛

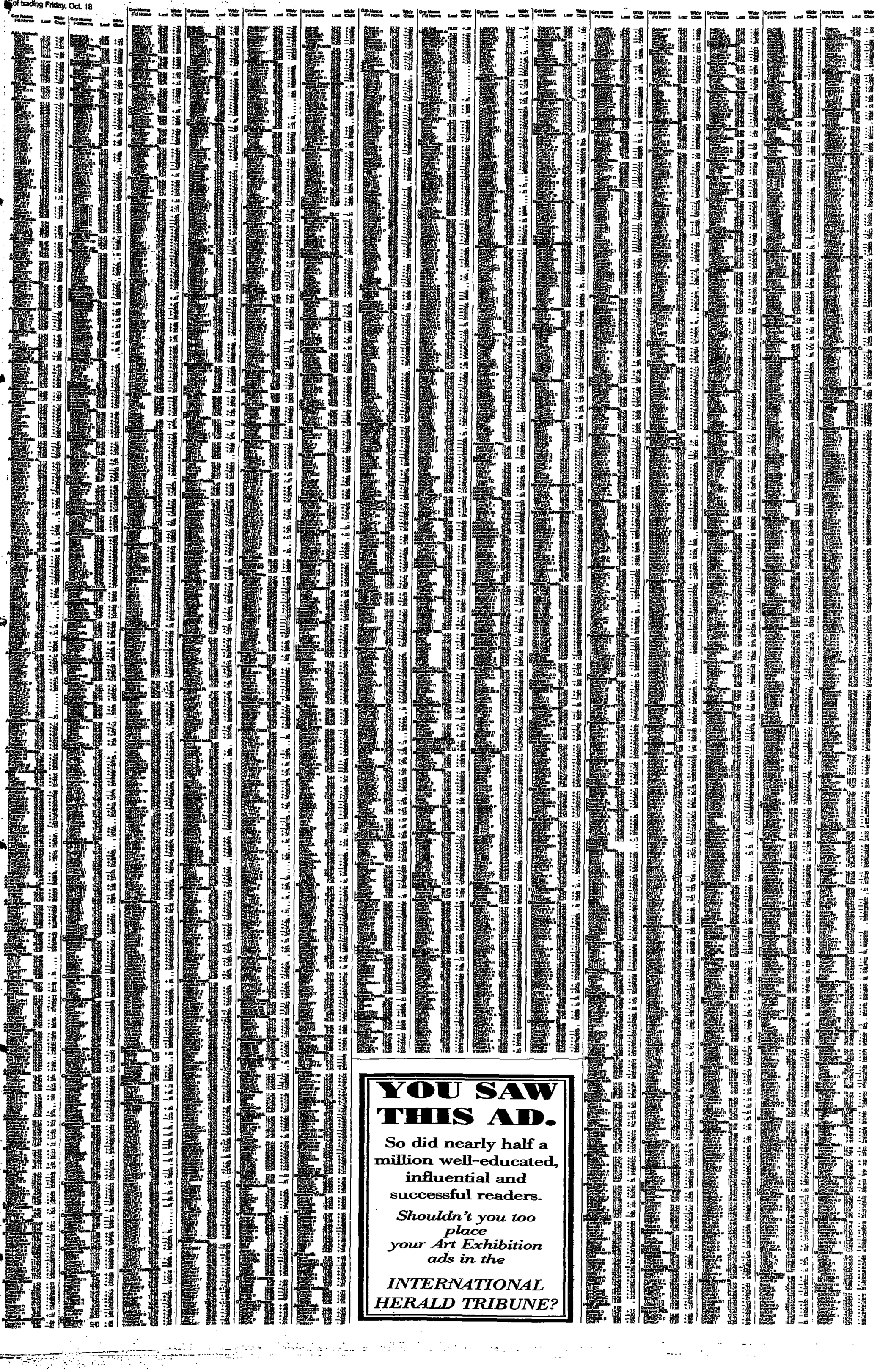
	1-month	3-month	1-month
French franc	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
ECU	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Yen	½	½	⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Oct. 18



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CAREERS

Feeling Insecure, Executives Say 'No, Thanks' to Jobs Out of Town

By Roy Furchgott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As an advertising executive, Paul Cappelli knows an enticing pitch when he hears one, and over the last five years he's heard a few — like the one Leo Burnett Co. used to try to lure him from his New York agency to Burnett's Chicago headquarters.

He said he was offered a raise and signing bonus that was too good to pass up. But he did pass it up, choosing instead to stay in his lower-paying job in New York, where he felt more secure.

"If something should go wrong here, it would be easier to find another job," Mr. Cappelli said. "In Chicago, I'm a fish out of water."

Workers around the country have been doing the same thing, saying job uncertainty has made them less willing to transfer to a different city for their current company or move for a new employer.

According to a survey this summer by the New York-based recruiters Battalia Winston International, 54 percent of the executives polled said job insecurity would encourage them to remain in their current positions instead of moving for a job elsewhere.

The most recent biennial survey of relocation and human-resource executives by Runzheimer International, industry consultants based in Rochester, Wisconsin, showed relocations down to an average of 155 at each company in 1994, the last time the survey was done, from a peak of 245 in 1990. In its 1996 survey, due out next year, the firm expects to see little change from 1994.

Moves have been falling, the firm said, for several reasons: With increased layoffs, there are fewer employees to move, companies have been reducing the number of relocations to cut costs, and stability-minded executives are less eager to move.

"Contracts with employers aren't what they used to be," said Dale Winston of Battalia Winston. "People are afraid it won't work out, and not because they think they won't do a good job."

It's not just the employees who suffer, said Beverly Berberich, a corporate relocation manager at S.C. Johnson Wax in Racine, Wisconsin. "It's really hindering corporate America from having the right person in the right place at the right time," she said.

All of this concern over job security is, surprisingly, benefiting New York. Suddenly, the city seems more attractive: Crime is down, and although New York's job growth has trailed that of most of the country, executives perceive that if they lose their jobs here they will have a better chance of finding new ones. Ms. Winston said her firm's survey found New York to be the third-most popular U.S. city for executives, behind Boston and San Francisco.

Employees who do move are negotiating larger signing bonuses and severance packages, many in the industry say.

"People will go to the moon for opportunity, but they want insurance," said Michael Palma, a recruiter in Atlanta.

The increasing number of two-income families is also changing the equation.

"If you are concerned about job security and you uproot a working spouse, you are jeopardizing two salaries," said James Simon of PHH Relocation in Danbury, Connecticut. "If your spouse has a job, you have the opportunity to pass up a transfer."

According to the Runzheimer study, the top requests by transferees are for help in selecting schools for their children and in finding a job for a spouse.

Most of the relocation executives polled said they expected big increases in requests for help in finding a job for a spouse, and nearly half expected an increase in requests for help with schools and assistance in finding care for elderly parents.

The growing reluctance to move has raised the bidding for desirable executives. While those transferring within a company can do some bargaining on pay and benefits, it is the relocated new hires that are getting the richest deals.

"I rarely move an executive without a sign-on bonus," said Ms. Winston, the recruiter.

Most new hires also look for a hefty severance package in case they get "downsized" in an unfamiliar new city. "It's security and enticement," said Maria Capano, a recruiter in Westport, Connecticut. She said she often saw severance guarantees of as much as two years' base salary.

Of course, while executives can bargain over the terms, they cannot always afford to refuse the offer to move.

"Maybe you are the fair-haired boy and your company wants you to transfer, and you say 'No, thanks,'" said Roger Aylward of PHH Relocation. "You just went from the fast track to the slow track, which often leads to the exit ramp."

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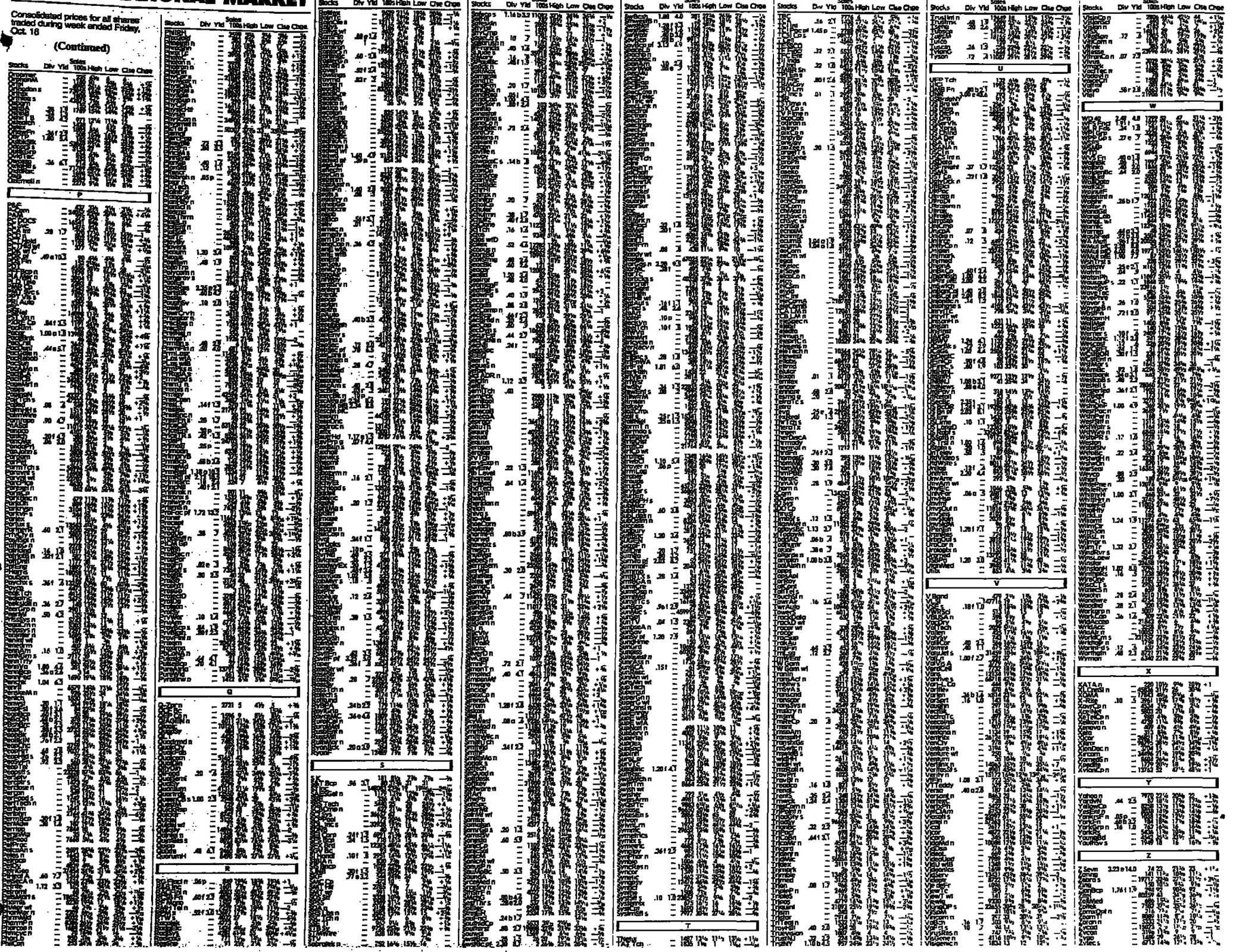
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Oct. 18

(Continued)



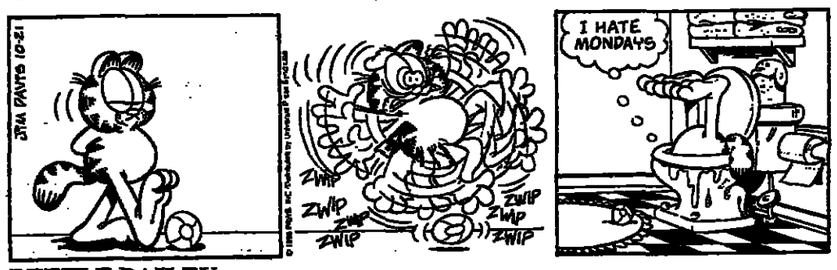
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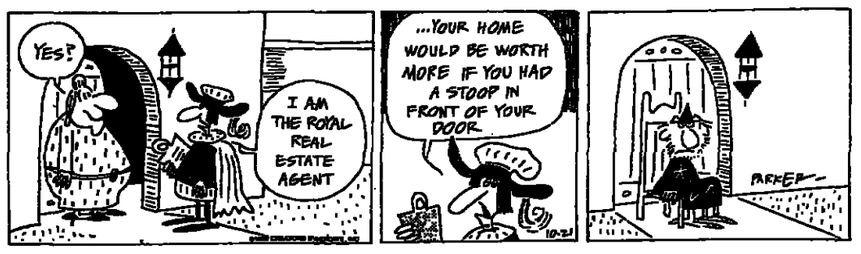
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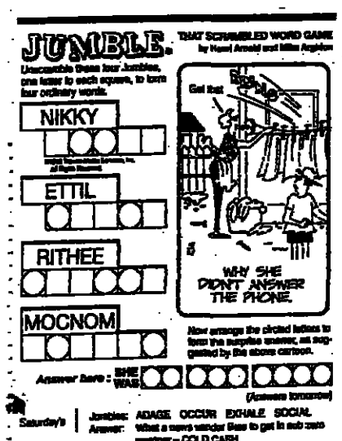
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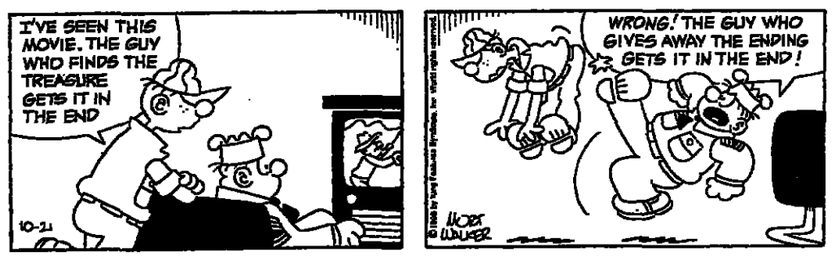


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A Last-Minute Victory for Dallas

Cowboys Work Hard to Beat the Falcons, 32-28

The Associated Press

The Dallas Cowboys almost got caught looking ahead to Miami and Jimmy Johnson.

It took Troy Aikman's 60-yard touchdown pass to Kelvin Martin with 1:42 left Sunday to rally the 15-point favorite Cowboys to a hard-earned 32-28 victory over the winless Atlanta Falcons in Irving, Texas.

The Cowboys advanced to a 4-3 record and are heading for a showdown next Sunday in Miami against Johnson, their former coach.

The Falcons dropped to 0-7, the second-worst start in franchise history, *surpassed only by their 0-9 beginning in* 1966, the team's first year.

Morten Anderson kicked five field goals, including a 37-yarder with 7:09

NFL Roundup

left that put the Falcons ahead, 28-25, but Aikman did what he had to do to keep the defending Super Bowl champions *in the NFC East race.*

Aikman hit Deion Sanders with a 19-yard pass and connected with Martin on a 24-yarder before the game-winner. Tim McKyer covered late on Martin crossing the middle. Aikman hit Martin in stride for the touchdown, the first for Martin as a Cowboy since 1992.

Bobby Hebert was sacked twice as the Falcons failed to cross midfield before the game ended.

Irvin caught three passes totaling 45 yards on a 58-yard scoring drive, with the payoff coming on Emmitt Smith's 3-yard touchdown run, his third touchdown of the day. Aikman hit Irvin for the tying two-point conversion.

Aikman hit 17 of 24 passes for 265 yards, while Smith was held to 50 yards on 15 carries. Irvin caught seven passes for 119 yards.

Hebert completed 25 of 40 passes for 272 yards, and Jamal Anderson rushed 26 times for 97 yards.

Panthers 19, Saints 7 Continuing his relief role while Tshimanga Biakabutuka recovers from season-ending knee surgery, Carolina's Anthony Johnson had his third consecutive 100-yard rushing game.

Carolina (5-2) stayed atop the National Football Conference West by winning for the fourth time in four games at Ericsson Stadium in Charlotte, North Carolina. The Panthers have allowed just three touchdowns and 33 points in their new $187 million stadium.

John Kasay kicked four field goals to help the Panthers improve to 5-0 in the NFC West and remain the only team in the NFL with a perfect mark in division play.

New Orleans (2-6) built a 7-6 halftime lead but never threatened the rest of the way and lost for the first time in three games. New Orleans' Ray Zellars, coming off a career-high 174 rushing yards a week earlier, finished with 61 yards on 17 carrys.

Johnson, who hadn't had a 100-yard rushing game since high school, was claimed by the Panthers last November after being waived by Chicago. He has spent much of his six-plus NFL seasons as a third-down back, but was pressed into the starting halfback role when Biakabutuka, the Panthers' top draft choice this year, tore the anterior cruciate ligament in his left knee last month.

Johnson had 123 yards on 29 rushes Sunday against the league's worst rushing defense. He also caught five passes for 41 yards to help the Panthers defeat New Orleans for the third time in four meetings.

Patriots 27, Colts 9 In Indianapolis, Curtis Martin ran for two touchdowns and New England turned two Colts fumbles into touchdowns

A third fumble cost the Colts a possible touchdown of their own, a 42-yard punt return by David Meggett set up a 44-yard field goal by the Patriots' Adam Vinatieri, and the Colts (5-2) lost the ball on downs three times.

New England (4-3) broke the game open in the third quarter after rookie Marrio Grier recovered a fumble by the Colts' rookie Marvin Harrison on a punt return at the Indianapolis 17. Martin then ran four times, scoring his first touchdown from the 1 for a 17-6 New England lead.

Jim Harbaugh hit five straight passes on the next series, taking the Colts to the New England 35 before an incomplete pass on fourth down gave the ball back to the Patriots.

A 24-yard pass from Drew Bledsoe to Shawn Jefferson helped New England to the Indianapolis 18, and four more runs by Martin, the last one covering 6 yards for his second touchdown, gave New England a 24-6 lead.

Cary Blanchard's third field goal, a 38-yarder early in the fourth quarter, was offset by a 36-yard field goal by Vinatieri with eight minutes to go. Harbaugh, who was 26-for-43 for 223 yards, left the game with a broken nose on the next series and was replaced by Paul Justin.

Eagles 35, Dolphins 28 Irving Fryar, who went to Philadelphia after Jimmy Johnson told him he wasn't a part of Miami's future, caught four touchdown passes from Ty Detmer in Philadelphia.

Ricky Watters chipped in with 173 yards on 25 carries, including a 49-yard touchdown run with 2:28 left in the game that gave the Eagles a 35-21 lead. That offset a late touchdown pass from Bernie Kosar to O.J. McDuffie.

Fryar had eight catches for 116 yards, including TD receptions of 38, 2, 12 and 36 yards. They were Detmer's first touchdown passes since he replaced the injured Rodney Peete as Philadelphia's quarterback last week.

The Eagles (5-2) allowed the Dolphins (4-3) only 93 yards on the ground. They also sacked Craig Erickson four times and intercepted him once.

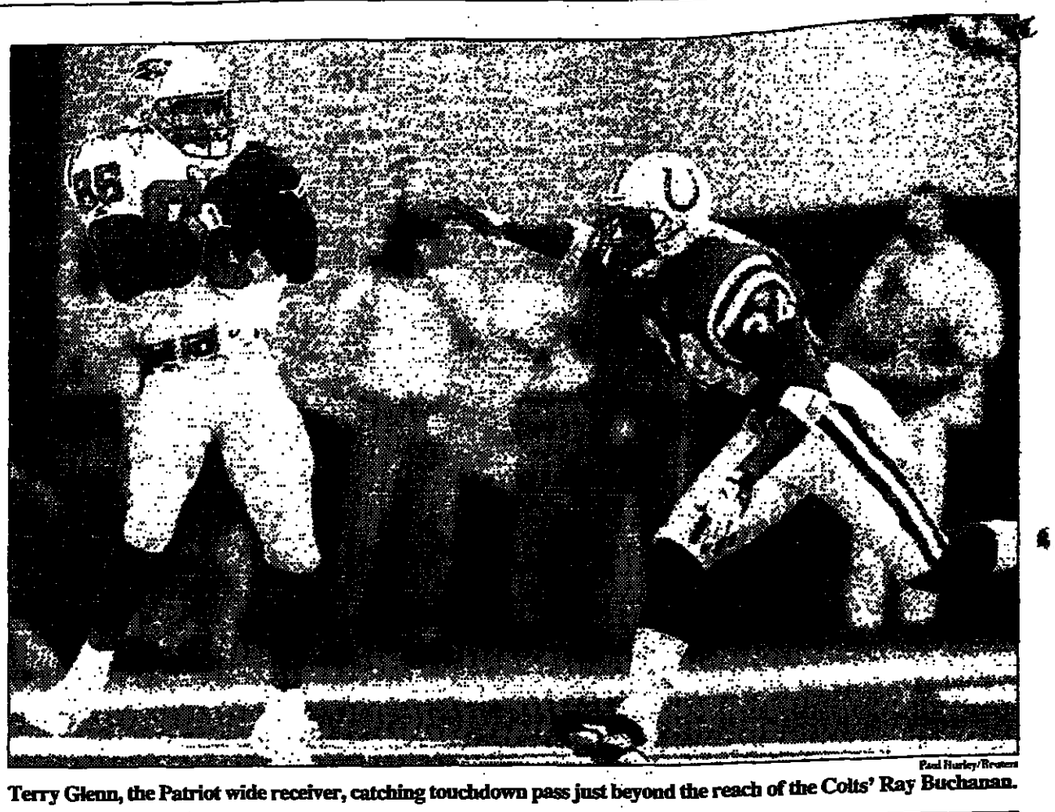
The Dolphins trailed 28-11 midway through the third quarter, then rallied on a 24-yard TD pass from Erickson to McDuffie, who caught seven passes for 121yards, and Joe Nedney's second field goal of the game.

Detmer, in his second pro start, was 18-for-24 for 226 yards. Dan Marino, who has missed the last three games with a broken right ankle, was suited up as the Dolphins' third quarterback.

Redskins 31, Giants 21 In Washington, Terry Allen scored three touchdowns and Darrell Green returned an interception 68 yards for another score in the first half to give the Redskins a 28-0 halftime lead.

That was enough to hold off a furious New York rally as Dave Brown, who finished two yards shy of his first 300-yard NFL game, threw for two touchdowns and Tyrone Wheatley ran for one The Redskins (6-1) had 252 yards at halftime, but had only one first down and 35 yards in the second half until a 47-yard drive, helped by several big penalties against the Giants.

It ended with Scott Blanton's 45-yard field goal with 2:33 to play and gave the Redskins a 10-point cushion.



Paul Hurley/Reuters

Terry Glenn, the Patriot wide receiver, catching touchdown pass just beyond the reach of the Colts' Ray Buchanan.

Arizona State Wins, Eventually, in 2 Overtimes

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service

A referee scored a touchdown for Southern California, a running back scored four for Arizona State, and overtime took practically until Sunday.

The Pacific 10 entrant in the Rose Bowl may have been decided on Saturday, and the Heisman Trophy might have leaned West, too, after Jake Plummer added something new to his repertory: fumble recoveries.

The two teams had played one overtime and were into the second on Saturday in Tempe, Arizona, when a backup tailback paid tribute to a teammate in a neck brace. Terry Battle, who was playing only because Michael Martin fractured his neck last week, dashed 25 yards through USC's debilitated defense on the first play of the second overtime for his fourth touchdown. By the time he caught his breath, an 85-yard return of a fumble recovery sealed Arizona State's 48-35 victory.

The Sun Devils, ranked No. 4 by The Associated Press, are 7-0, have just taken care of the beast of the Pacific 10 and have only two terrifying games remaining, against California and against a team they have lost four straight to: Arizona.

"If we don't beat them this time, I'm coming back for a fifth year," said Plummer, the senior quarterback.

The Sun Devils twice overcame 7-point fourth-quarter deficits — with touchdown drives of 98 and 78 yards — and would not have tied the game at 28 at the end of regulation if Plummer had not pounced on a most critical fumble.

Earlier, with the score tied at 14-14, USC quarterback Brad Otton threw a deep end zone lob to wide receiver Chris Miller that sailed through Miller's mitts

College Football

as he made a dive for it. But the line of vision of the field judge, Richard Schnell, had been blocked, and he ruled it a touchdown when he saw Miller scoop the ball from the grass.

In other games, the Associated Press reported:

Air Force 20, No. 6 Notre Dame 17 Alex Pupich recovered Notre Dame quarterback Ron Powlus's fumble in overtime and Dallas Thomp-son kicked a 27-yard field goal as visiting Air Force stunned the Irish.

Notre Dame got the ball first in overtime, but Powlus was hit by Joe Suhajda and had the ball stripped away. Air Force moved to the eight-yard line to put Thompson in position for a 22-yard attempt.

His kick was perfect, but Air Force was called for delay of game. Moved back five yards, Thompson again was perfect, and this time it counted as the Falcons beat the Irish for the first time since 1985.

No. 1 Florida 51, No. 16 Auburn 10 In Gainesville, Florida, Danny Wuerffel threw for 346 yards and three touchdowns, and Fred Taylor and Elijah Williams each ran for more than 100 yards for the second straight game for the Gators (7-0 overall, 5-0 Southeastern Conference).

No. 2 Ohio St. 42, Purdue 14 Pepe Pearson rushed for 152 yards as the visiting Buckeyes (6-0, 3-0 Big Ten) overcame an early 14-0 deficit to rout the Boilermakers (2-5, 1-3).

No. 5 Nebraska 24, Texas Tech 10 In Lubbock, Texas, Damon Benning set up his fourth-quarter touchdown run with a 51-yard punt return to give the Cornhuskers (5-1, 3-0 Big 12) breathing room in a fumble-filled game. Byron Hanspard gained 107 yards on 31 carries for Texas Tech.

No. 7 Alabama 37, Mississippi 0 Freddie Kitchens threw touchdown passes of 10 and 60 yards to Michael Vaughn for Alabama (7-0, 4-0 Southeastern Conference). Visiting Ole Miss (3-3, 1-3) made it past Alabama's 35 just once — on the last possession of the game.

No. 9 Colorado 20, Kansas 7 In Lawrence, Kansas, Koy Detmer threw for 233 yards and two touchdowns to move into second place on Colorado's career passing list with 3,949 yards. Kordell Stewart is the leader with 6,481.

The Buffaloes (5-1, 3-0 Big 12) played without six players suspended because of apparent improper use of athletic department telephones.

Iowa 21, No. 10 Penn St. 20 In State College, Pennsylvania, Iowa's Tavian Banks scored on an eight-yard run with 12:39 to play, two plays after the Hawkeyes stripped the ball from the Penn State quarterback, Wally Richardson, on the Lions' 38.

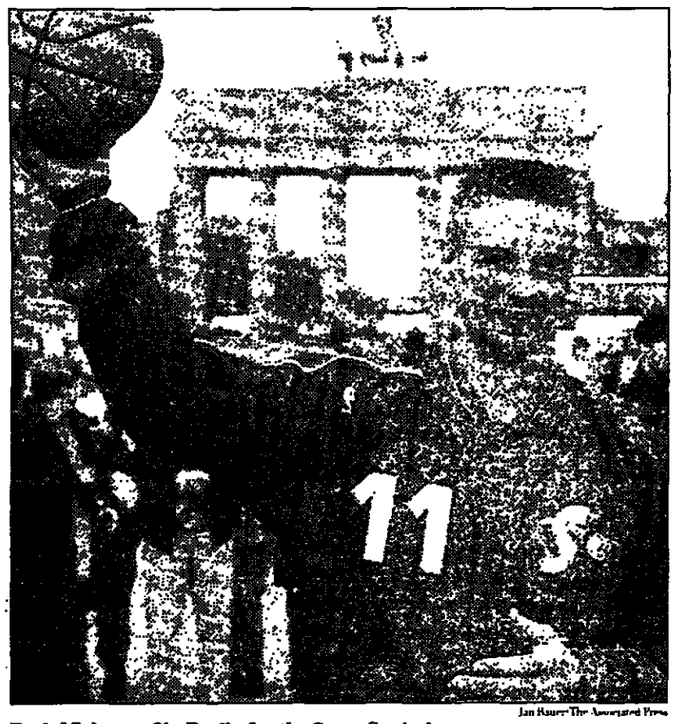
East Carolina 31, No. 12 Miami 6 At the Orange Bowl in Miami, Marcus Crandell threw for three touchdowns for underdog East Carolina (4-2), and Miami suffered its first back-to-back home losses since 1984.

No. 14 Northwestern 34, Wisconsin 30 In Madison, Wisconsin, Steve Schnur threw a 20-yard touchdown pass to D'Wayne Bates with 37 seconds left for the Wildcats (6-1, 4-0 Big Ten).

Wisconsin had the ball on its own 38 with 1:33 left and needed only to kneel down after three straight snaps. But Mike Samuel handed off to Ron Dayne, who fumbled.

Columbia 3, Lafayette 0 A 24-yard field goal in the fourth quarter by Matt Limit gave Columbia victory under horrendous conditions in its homecoming game.It was the fifth victory this season for the unbeaten Lions. Not since 1945 has a Columbia team had a 5-0 record.

Dartmouth 40, Yale 6 In Hanover, New Hampshire, Jon Aljancic threw two touchdown passes to Zach Ellis to give Dartmouth a 12th straight victory and its largest margin over Yale in a series that dates from 1884.



Jan Rauer/The Associated Press

Detlef Schrempf in Berlin for the SuperSonics' preseason game.

Back Home in Germany, He's a Hero No Longer

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Detlef Schrempf came home to an arena smaller than he remembered. On the outside of the building was a portrait of himself two or three stories tall.

"I remember coming here when I was 17," Schrempf said in perfect American English, wiped clean of a German accent. "Maccabi Tel Aviv was playing some Spanish team in the European Cup final. I went to the game with friends and drove all the way back, six hours each way." We were sitting all the way at the top of the stadium."

There weren't many Germans in 1980 who would go to such lengths for a basketball game. Shortly thereafter Schrempf moved more than 6,000 miles to enroll in an American high school with the single-minded intention of becoming a basketball star. When he came back Friday night as the tall, blonde centerpiece of an National Basketball Association exhibition game, the aged Deutschlandhalle was sold out to meet him. All 9,000 tickets had been bought in a matter of days four months ago.

He comes home each summer for vacation and to run a basketball camp in Munich. But this was a more public occasion, and he met it with nothing more tender than a smile and a wave. It was not as if he was coming home to

Vantage Point/Ian Thomsen

family. He did not hug the moment to his chest. At the game there was some booing mixed in with the enormous cheers for him. He seemed braced to hear both.

"I basically just started playing basketball one day in school when I was 12. It was brought up in PE class," Schrempf said. "When I was 13 or 14, I joined a club, but we would practice only twice a week. When I was 15 or 16, I was with two or three teams so I could practice every day. That was the way you had to do it back then if you wanted to practice every day."

Schrempf is not remembered as a brilliant talent in Germany. His skills were probably too sophisticated for a country still learning the game itself. A splendid passer, scorer and rebounder at 6 feet 10 inches (2.08 meters), it is no exaggeration to say that he has become one of the world's finest all-around players.

He has played in two NBA All-Star games and has twice won the league's "sixth man award." Along the way Schrempf became less of a physical curiosity in his native country and more of a millionaire star: he became more American and — should it be said? — less German.

One night last week, in a van taking him from his luxury hotel to a public appearance in the former East Berlin, Schrempf could not recall whether the Berlin Wall had been opened in the summer or winter. Reminded of the date — Nov. 9, 1989 — he said, "That means I was in Seattle."

The point is not to embarrass him, because many Germans probably couldn't name the date. But it affirms what he openly admits — that he did not share emotionally in the experience.

"I've been over there so long," he said of his adopted home. In some ways he has escaped the pressures that have hounded Boris Becker, Steffi Graf and other German sports heroes.

"In Germany they tend to build up somebody and tear them down," Schrempf said. "Over all, Germany is a very critical country. I think I've been freed of that somewhat by not being here."

Schrempf no longer plays for the German national team. Now 33, he says he needs to rest in between the long NBA seasons. However, when NBA players were invited back to the Olympics in 1992, he gave it one last go. He returned after seven years to lead Germany through qualification to Barcelona. But it was clear that the Germans couldn't contend for a medal, and Schrempf was asked what the country was lacking.

He said, basically, that opponents must become afraid of Germany again.

The remark caused an uproar, striking at the insecurity between German ambition and the results of German aggression. He had given an American answer to the essential German question, stumbled onto it like a wayward tourist.

"I'm very proud to be German," he said, an unabashed statement rarely heard in modern Germany. "And I'm very proud of what I've accomplished in the States. I'm more like the guy who comes once a year. A lot of people here don't even consider me to be a German player anymore. When they talk about German players, they don't talk about me. And young guys coming up in the NBA, they don't even know I came from Germany."

It is too complicated to decide why some in the German crowd felt it necessary to boo Schrempf Friday night. An NBA star returning home to Croatia, Yugoslavia, Greece — and probably to Spain, France or Italy, too — would have heard blanket approval.

As it was, the occasion was a big success. The Sonics, without their star, Shawn Kemp, who is involved in a contract dispute, came back in the second half before being stooped, 98-95, by the Indiana shooter Reggie Miller, who played the final minutes as if it were a playoff game.

At end of the third quarter, a young nervous German was paraded out to attempt a shot from midcourt. If he made it, a shoe company would pay him $1 million. To become a millionaire for making a basketball shot? A German teenager at the top row of the stadium 16 years ago never could have conceived of such a thing. But when the young man's shot landed short, Detlef Schrempf turned away as if it had been nothing special at all.

Yawning Though Slow-Pitch Baseball Playoffs

By Richard Sandomir
New York Times Service

IN BASEBALL, time trudges on. And on. Games are marathons. No, more than marathons. At least marathons are won in two and a half hours. But ball games go beyond, to three, four hours and more, often just for nine innings. They are epics — epics within miniseries! — especially in the American League.

This year, American League division series games required an average of 3 hours and 42 minutes to complete. For the American League Championship Series, the Yankees and Orioles pared the average to 3:37 — the length of "Ben-Hur" and two minutes shy of "The Ten Commandments," but 20 minutes longer than last year's series.

If you like speedier games, get thee to the National League, where there are no designated hitters and hence quicker outs, since weak-hitting pitchers have to bat. Here, too, the pitchers tend to challenge hitters with fastballs and thus at-bats are resolved more quickly.

The Atlanta-St. Louis National League Championship Series took an average 2:48 per game, down from 3:03 for the division series and 3:05 for last year's championship series. Even the Braves' 15-0 victory in Game 7 took just 2:25.

A long game is not necessarily a bad one.

"You can get a great three-hour game or a mediocre 2:05 game," said Steve Palermo, a former umpire.

Major League Baseball has adopted measures crafted by Palermo that have slightly accelerated games — for example, requiring pitchers to shorten the time between pitches, managers to indicate their need for a relief pitcher as soon as they head to the mound, and batters to stay within three feet of home plate to reduce dawdling between pitches.

"They're going to have to make it a snappier production," he said.

A big culprit in nationally televised games is the length of network commercial breaks. Forty years ago, games had one-minute breaks every half-inning and rarely lasted more than three hours: Don Larsen of the Yankees hurled a perfect World Series game in 2:06.

Now the network breaks last 2 minutes 25 seconds, meaning Larsen's no-hitter, if he could still succeed with more time to worry and wonder, would require an additional 22 minutes 40 seconds.

But the American League is the champion time-consumer. Its designated hitters are more dangerous than the pitchers they supplant, and thus require more pitches. Also, American League umpires by tradition are less prone to call strikes, and pitchers are less willing to throw them.

Jim Kaat, who pitched in both leagues between 1959 to 1983 and now is a television commentator for Yankee games, said: "The National League has a reputation for power pitching and speed, and the American League was always a breaking-ball and home-run league. It's an attitude of hardball: 'Here it comes — I'm going to swing.' National League hitters tend to swing early in the count."

He said the American League's hitters can afford to be choosy because its umpires perceive a higher, narrower strike zone — a tradition he traced to the days when they, unlike National League umps, had to peer over chest protectors worn outside their jackets.

Down by 3-0 but Not Out, Senators Rally to Win

Reuters

Alexandre Daigle and Alexei Yashin each scored twice as the Ottawa Senators rallied from a three-goal deficit to beat the Montreal Canadiens, 6-3.

Montreal scored on its first three shots of the game on Saturday in Kanata, Ontario, but goalie Damian Rhodes stopped the final 21.

"I was fighting the puck in the first period, and I was wondering how my reflexes were," Rhodes said. "This afternoon, my trainer gave me a reflex test and said I was a little bit slow.

"When the Canadiens took a 3-0 lead and I didn't look too good, I was beginning to think he was right. Early in the second, I made a big save on Saku Koivu, which helped my confidence. And with the crowd behind me, my confidence grew and things fell into place the rest of the night."

Daigle's power-play goal with in the second period lifted the Senators into a tie. He scored again on a breakaway in the third to put Ottawa ahead to stay.

Ottawa has rallied from third-period deficits for two victories and two ties.

Stars 2, Maple Leafs 0 Andy Moog stopped 14 shots for his first shutout of the season and Dave Reid and Greg Adams scored for Dallas.

Moog, 36, the league's oldest active goalie, stopped three shots in the first

NHL Roundup

period, four in the second and seven in the third but was never really tested. The shutout was the 23d of his 16-year career.

Avalanche 9, Canucks 2 Scott Young and Joe Sakic each had two goals and an assist as Colorado crushed visiting Vancouver.

The Avalanche broke open a scoreless game with four goals in the second period. Patrick Roy was closing in on a league-leading third shutout of the season until Pavel Bure scored with 2:17 left.

Whalers 6, Devils 2 Andrew Cassels, Jeff O'Neill and Marek Malik scored in a 2:22 span of the first period and Keith Primeau added his first two goals as a victory in five games.

Red Wings 4, Islanders 2 Viacheslav Fetisov scored with 1:01 left in the second period to snap a tie and lift Detroit to a home victory.

Fetisov was in the slot when he took a centering pass from Brendan Shanahan and put a wrist shot past goaltender Tommy Salo.

Penguins 2, Capitals 1 In Pittsburgh, Ron Francis scored the winning snapped as Pittsburgh edged Washington in a battle of struggling teams.

ممكنات الوصل

هكذا من الاصل

SPORTS

Tiger Woods Adds To His Legend

Agence France-Presse

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida — Tiger Woods won the $1.2 million Walt Disney World Classic Sunday when Taylor Smith was disqualified moments after a birdie at the 18th that would have forced a playoff.

Woods was in the clubhouse at 21-under-par 267 and watched as Smith rolled in a four-foot birdie on the final hole. But PGA officials disqualified Smith because he had a flat edge on the lower of two grips on his putter.

The 20-year-old Woods capped two spectacular months of professional golf and clinched a berth in next week's Tour Championship with his second victory in seven events as a professional. He fired a six-under 66 on Sunday — his fourth straight round in the 60s — to win the $216,000 first prize and increasing his earnings to $734,794.

Smith won nothing, despite shooting a five-under 67 on the par-72 Magnolia course at Walt Disney World resort.

Smith's disqualification lifted Woods' playing partner, Payne Stewart, into second place on 268. Stewart also shot a final-round 67.

■ Els Wins Match Play

In Virginia Water, England, Ernie Els became the first player to win three consecutive World Match Play titles Sunday when he defeated Vijay Singh, 3 and 2 reports the Associated Press.

Els prevailed on a day when neither player was sharp. The victory brought the South African's earnings in the tournament to $780,000. Els beat Colin Montgomerie in 1994 and Steve Elkington last year. He tapped in a 2-footer at the 16th to clinch a victory that brought him $265,200. Singh won $140,400.

Singh, one of the four unseeded players in the competition, had to play eight rounds of golf in four days and beat Phil Mickelson, the leader on the PGA Tour, Steve Jones, the U.S. Open champion, and Tom Lehman, the British Open champion, to reach the final.

He led by two holes after three of the first 18, but Els quickly pulled back and was one up after the round. He won four holes between the fourth and the eighth on the second round to move away.

In 1976, Hale Irwin, champion for the previous two years, lost at the second extra hole to David Graham of Australia after being two up with four to play.

■ Sorenstam Repeats

Annika Sorenstam of Sweden shot a 2-under-par 70 in Seoul, beating a compatriot, Helen Alfredsson, by a shot Sunday to win the World Championship of Women's Golf for the second straight year, The Associated Press reported. Sorenstam started the round with eight pars, then made three birdies before her lone bogey at the 13th hole. She won with a 274, 14 under.



Lynne Sladky/The Associated Press

Ernie Els on the fairway in final of World Match Play in Wentworth, England, where he beat Vijay Singh.

What Now for Motorola Crew?

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The race of the falling leaves they call the Tour of Lombardy, the Italian one-day classic that just about closes this dismal bicycle racing season. What began in February as a time of hope and surprise ends later this month in failure and shock.

The Motorola team was in Milan on Saturday for Lombardy and will race next week at the World Cup finale, the Japan Cup outside Tokyo. After that, oblivion.

"The end of an era or something like that," said George Noyes, the team's chief mechanic, trying to sound chipper. "Life goes on," added Geoff Brown, one of his assistants. "One door closes, another opens, hopefully," said Paul Sherwen, the team's publicity director.

Noyes and Brown have been selling bicycles off the back of the Motorola truck at the last few races. They would willingly sell the truck, too, but it has already been bought by the new Cofidis team in France.

Everything must go since the team must. For $500, about $1,000 less than it is worth, a friend of the team — and who isn't these days? — can have Sean Yates's titanium training bike. It's pretty used but so, in truth, is Yates, 36, who was planning to retire to Britain even if the team had found a new sponsor.

Jesus Montoya, 33, is also retiring, to Spain. The ailing Lance Armstrong, Frankie Andreu, Bruno Thibout and Kevin Livingston have signed with Cofidis in France, Laurent Madouas with Lotto in Belgium, Max Sciandri, Andrea Peron and Flavio Vanzella with La Francaise des Jeux, another new French team.

Bobby Julich is leaning to a team in Italy and Axel Merckx has said yes to Polti in that country. George Hincapie is going with U.S. Postal Service. Somebody thinks Max Van Heeswijk will join Rabobank in the Netherlands. Kaspars Ozers and Gord Fraser seem to be unaccounted for.

The riders, a generally young and talented bunch, should make out fine. What of all the others — the team officials, masseurs, mechanics, the doctor? So many uncelebrated people, the ones who made it work. In its six years of Motorola sponsorship, the team was highly regarded for its precise organization, its ability to get different groups of riders to their scattered races in comfort, without the helter-skelter atmosphere many other teams endure.

What happens now to the ones who massaged the riders, picked them up at the airport, adjusted the saddle height of their bicycles, inspected their tires, packed and held out lunch bags in the feed zone of so many famous and obscure races, got their luggage to their hotel rooms, found them a glass of milk at 3 A.M., did their laundry and monitored their training?

Cycling/SAMUEL ABT

Noyes: "I'm taking next year off, recovering, hoping Mr. Ochowicz finds another sponsor for 1998." Late in August, Jim Ochowicz, the team's general manager, gave up his search for a sponsor for 1997 and immediately began looking for one for the year after that. "If he finds a sponsor, we'll start again next August or September, I hope. That's hopefully, that's ideally. It remains to be seen if I can handle standing still for a whole year."

Brown: "I've signed with U.S. Postal Service, so I'll be on the circuit again next year. They're based near Geneva but on the French side of the border, so I'll be moving down there from Belgium. The reality is that everybody needs a job."

Sherwen: "I've had a foot in both camps for the last few years and now I'll be dedicating a lot more time to my television career: Channel Four in the U.K., ESPN and ABC in America, SABC in South Africa, SBS in Australia. I do a monthly magazine worldwide called *Velo Magazine*, which is a half-hour program. So I've got a lot of work on my plate. I'm also thinking about something I've been dabbling at for a long time, which is a safari company." Sherwen, a former strong professional racer and once the British champion, grew up in Kenya and Uganda.

NOEL DEJONCKHEERE, European operations manager: "First we have to clean everything up. And then after that I'm going to spend some time with my family, take a holiday, do a bike trip for a week and then do a walking trip with friends around Mount Blanc, four or five days, going from hut to hut. If Jim finds something for '98, we have to start working again."

Eddy DeGroote, part-time soigneur, or masseur and jack of all trades, full-time English and Dutch teacher in Belgium: "I have a few contacts, maybe it will be a French team. I've worked with Belgian teams, Dutch teams, an American team and maybe now it will be a French team."

John Hendershot, head soigneur: "Yes indeed, I am retiring and very happily. My wife and I are going to start a boarding kennel for dogs, probably in Colorado but maybe Texas. My wife is an animal trainer by profession and worked in several zoos, including the Bronx Zoo. I'm counting on her to handle the mind work and I'm going to do the shoveling. I resigned in the middle of the year. I'm burned out. This is my 13th year doing it full time and my seventh year in Europe with the team. I'd rather leave with people wishing I would stay than stay with people wishing I would go."

Ochowicz: "We're still capable of doing this business and I'm hoping we find a sponsor. I'll be going back home to Wisconsin to work from there. We have to downsize the corporation to squeeze out six or seven months without income while we try to find that sponsor for 1998."

Massimo Testa, the team doctor: "The last 11 years I took a lot of time from my practice, a family doctor and sports doctor, so maybe it's time to stay a little longer at home in Como. I have no motivation to work for another team full time. My wife is American, so I would like to start something in the United States as a coach to individual athletes. But I'm always available to work with anybody from this team."

Max Testa was a youngster working at the University of Pavia in 1985 when the 7-Eleven team, newly turned professional, arrived in his native Italy from the United States to race in the Giro d'Italia, the Tour of Italy. The team's Italian sponsor, Hoonved, a maker of vacuum cleaners, thought a doctor ought to look after the riders in that three-week race.

"They called a doctor who was 50 years old and had worked 20 Giros but he didn't want to work for the team, he said it was not good for his reputation, he was always working for big teams, not little ones from America that nobody had heard of, and he sent me there instead. It was the first American team in Europe. We won two stages in that Giro and I've been with them ever since, 11 years.

"It's sad, you know, like a school vacation, everybody going in a different direction. We were a good team, a little different. It was a big challenge to work with people from so many different countries. So I'm happy. I was lucky to have this job. But you know the good times are not coming back."

Testa shook his head, tried a feeble smile. Yes, you knew that about the good times.

■ Tafi Wins Tour of Lombardy

Andrea Tafi of Italy made a late breakaway Saturday to win the Tour of Lombardy. Johan Museeuw, who also rides for the Mapei-GB team, finished back in the back and failed to get enough points to clinch the overall title, Reuters reported.

■ Espinosa, Spanish Rider, Dies

t Jose Antonio Espinosa of Spain died Sunday from injuries sustained on Saturday in a collision with a race official, Reuters reported. The 26-year-old had been in a deep coma since the accident, which occured during the team time-trial section of the Criterium de Fuenlabrada race. The race official, Francisco Casillas, 56, is said to be in serious condition.

SCOREBOARD

NHL

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	4	0	2	10	20	8
Philadelphia	4	4	0	8	19	27
N.Y. Rangers	3	3	2	8	25	23
Tampa Bay	3	1	0	6	17	13
New Jersey	2	3	1	5	13	18
N.Y. Islanders	1	3	2	4	13	14
Washington	1	5	0	2	16	22

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Hartford	4	1	0	8	17	12
Montreal	3	2	2	8	29	25
Ottawa	2	3	3	7	19	16
Buffalo	3	4	0	6	14	20
Boston	2	2	1	5	18	20
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	4	15	29

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Dallas	7	1	0	14	35	17
Chicago	4	3	0	8	17	14
St. Louis	4	3	0	8	21	24
Phoenix	3	3	0	6	17	15
Detroit	3	4	0	6	16	12
Toronto	1	5	0	2	12	23

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	4	3	1	9	24	20
Edmonton	4	3	0	8	19	20
Los Angeles	4	3	0	8	25	25
Calgary	3	4	0	6	14	14
Vancouver	3	4	0	6	21	23
San Jose	2	3	2	6	20	27
Anaheim	1	4	2	4	21	28

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

St. Louis 0 0 1—1
N.Y. Rangers 1 1 0—2
First Period: New York, Gomez 1 (Nemchinov, Samuelsson). Second Period: New York, Sandstrom 4 (Gretzky, Rathbelle). Third Period: S.L.-Mallette 3 (Nicason, MacTavish). Shots on goal: S.L.- 13-11-12—36. New York 9-13-8—29. Goalies: S.L.- Fuhr. New York, Richter.

Ottawa 2 0 0 0—2
New Jersey 0 2 0 0—2
First Period: O-McEachern 1, 2. O-Dackell 2 (Lemieux, Rosa). Second Period: N.J.-Holik 2 (McKay, Pelosi) 4. N.J.-Malkevchuk 1 (Sykora, Thomas). Third Period: None. Overtime: None. Shots on goal: O- 8-7-10-1—26. N.J.- 12-14-7-5—38. Goalies: O-Rhodes. N.J.-Brodeur.

Buffalo 1 0 2—3
Washington 0 1 0—1
First Period: B-Zhitnik 1 (Dawe, Holzinger) (sh). Second Period: W-Zednik 2 (Allison, Housley) (pp). Third Period: B-Gronek 1 (Ward) 4. B-Ward 1 (Gronek, Plante) 5. B-Plante 2 (Shannon) (en). Shots on goal: B- 5-9-13—27. W- 15-8-9—32. Goalies: B-Hasek. W-Kolzig.

Philadelphia 1 1 1—3
Phoenix 0 0 1—1
First Period: P-Daniels 1 (Klatt, Kordic) Second Period: P-Daniels 2 (Dillman, Klatt) Third Period: Phoenix, Finley 1 (Stapleton) 4. P-Daniels 3, (en). Shots on goal: P- 12-8-9—29. Phoenix: 10-7-11—28. Goalies: P-Hextall. Phoenix, Khabibulin.

San Jose 0 2 2—4
Anaheim 2 1 0—3
First Period: None. Second Period: S.J.-Nolan 1 (Gill, Bodger) 2. San Jose, Friesen 4, (Nicholls) (sh). 3. A-Drury 2. Third Period: S.J.-Turcotte 1, (sh). 5. S.J.-, Sutter 1 (Friesen) (sh). Shots on goal: S.J.- 14-12-11—37. A- 9-9-11—29. Goalies: S.J.-Toresl. A-Hebert.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey 1 1 0—2
Hartford 3 0 3—6
First Period: N.J.-Zelepukin 2 (Ralston, Niedermayer) (pp). 2. H-Cassels 1 (Wesley, Sanderson) 3. H-O'Neill 3 (Gamble, Kron) 4. N.J.-Malik 1, . Second Period: N.J.-Guerin 2 (Niedermayer, Ralston) (pp). Third Period: H-Primeau 1 (Sanderson, Dineen) (pp). 7. H-Primeau 2 (Cassels, Godynyuk) 8. H-Nikolishin 1 (Primeau, Stanley) Shots on goal: N.J.- 17-11-8—36. H- 10-10-6—26. Goalies: N.J.-Rosa. H-Muzzatti.

Washington 1 0 0—1
Pittsburgh 1 1 0—2
First Period: P-Jagr 4 (Hatcher, Lemieux) (pp). 2. W-Johansson 1 (Pivonka, Konowalchuk) (pp). Second Period: P-Francis 1 (Stojanov, Daigneault) Third Period: None. Shots on goal: W- 11-3-5—19. P- 7-10-2—19. Goalies: W-Carey. P-Wregget.

Montreal 2 0 0—2
Ottawa 2 1 0—4
First Period: M-Molaidow 1 (Damphousse, Racicot) (pp). 2. M-Savage 6 (Bure) (pp). 3. M-, Brisebois 1 (Richer, Turgeon) 4. O-Yashin 4 (Alfredsson, Dolgio) (pp). 5. O-Conneyworth 1 (Alfredsson, Lauklainen) Second Period: O-Dolgio 3 (Alfredsson, Yashin) (pp). Third Period: O-Dolgio 4 (Conneyworth) 8, O-, McEachern 2 (Dackell) 9, O-Yashin 5 (Duchesne, Conneyworth) Shots on goal: M- 4-7-13—24. O- 13-13-8—34. Goalies: M-Thibault. O-Rhodes.

N.Y. Islanders 1 1 0—2
Detroit 2 1 1—4
First Period: D-McCarty 2 (Kozlov, Fedorov) 2. New York, Green 1 (Kasparaitis, McCabe) 3. D-Kozlov 3 (Fedorov, Konstinatinov) Second Period: New York, McInnis 3 (Anderson) 5. D-Fedorov 2 (Shanahan, Lapointe) Third Period: D-Yzerman 2 (Fedorov) (en). Shots on goal: New York 7-8-9—24. D- 10-12-14—36. Goalies: New York, Salo. D-Vernon.

Toronto 0 0 0—0
Dallas 2 1 1—2
First Period: None. Second Period: D-Reid 2 (Langenbrunner, Hanzal) Third Period: D-Adams 5 (Lesiinen, Modano) Shots on goal: T- 3-4-7—14. D- 7-10-8—25. Goalies: T-Potvin. D-Moog.

Vancouver 0 0 2—2
Colorado 0 4 3—7
First Period: None. Second Period: C-Young 4 (Selak, Krupp) 2. C-Lefebvre 1 (Kamensky, Leschyshyn) 3. C-, Miller 2 (Forsberg, Corbet) 4. C-Selak 3 (Young, Lacroix) Third Period: C-Keane 1 (Krupp) 6. C-, Gusarov 2 (Yelle) 7. C-Selak 4 (Ricci) 8. C-Kamensky 2 (Klemm, Miller) 9. C-Young 5 (Ricci, Corbet) (pp). 10. V-Burr 3 (Gelinas, Ridley) 11. V-Gillespie 2. Shots on goal: V-5-7-13—25. C- 10-13-9—32. Goalies: V-McLean 3-3-8. C-Roy.

FOOTBALL

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college football poll fared this week: No. 1, Florida (7-0) def. No. 16 Auburn 51-10. No. 2, Ohio State (6-0) def. Purdue 42-14. No. 3 Florida State (5-0) did not play. No. 4 Arizona State (7-0) def. Southern Cal 48-35. No. 5 Nebraska (5-1) def. Texas Tech 24-10.

No. 6 Tennessee (4-1) did not play. No. 7 Alabama (7-0) def. Mississippi 37-0. No. 8 Notre Dame (4-2) lost to Air Force 20-17. No. 9 Colorado (5-1) def. Kansas 29-7. No. 10 Penn State (6-2) lost to Iowa 21-20.

No. 11 North Carolina (5-1) did not play. No. 12 Miami (4-2) lost to East Carolina 31-6. No. 13 Michigan (5-1) def. Indiana 27-20.

No. 14 Northwestern (6-1) def. Wisconsin 34-28. No. 15 West Virginia (7-0) def. Temple 30-10.

No. 16 Auburn (5-2) lost to No. 1 Florida 51-10. No. 17 LSU (5-1) def. Kentucky 41-14. No. 18 Brigham Young (7-1) def. Tulsa 55-30. No. 19 California (5-1) lost to Washington State 21-18. No. 20 Virginia (5-1) def. North Carolina State 42-14.

No. 21 Kansas State (6-1) def. Texas A&M 23-20. No. 22 Georgia Tech (4-2) lost to Clemson 28-25. No. 23 Wyoming (8-0) def. Fresno State 42-21. No. 24 Utah (4-1) def. Texas Christian 21-7. No. 25 Washington (4-2) def. UCLA 41-21.

Major College Scores

EAST

Army 34, Tulane 10
Boston College 37, Rutgers 13
Boston U. 27, Fordham 14
Colgate 31, Cornell 23
Columbia 3, Lafayette 0
Connecticut 1, Rhode Island 0
Dartmouth 40, Yale 6
Delaware 24, Northeastern 14
Duquesne 15, Georgetown, D.C. 0
Harvard 28, Holy Cross 25
Iowa 21, Penn St. 20
Lehigh 28, Penn 24
Maine 34, New Hampshire 20
Massachusetts 41, Buffalo 20
Siena 14, Iona 8

SOUTH

Alabama 37, Mississippi 0
Appalachian St. 35, Georgia Southern 28
Clemson 28, Georgia Tech 25
East Carolina 31, Miami 6
Florida 51, Auburn 10
Georgia 13, Vanderbilt 2
James Madison 31, Richmond 27
LSU 41, Kentucky 14
Louisville 27, N. Illinois 3
Maryland 52, Wake Forest 0
N. Carolina A&T 55, Morgan St. 7
South Carolina 23, Arkansas 17
Tennessee St. 37, Texas-Martin 14
Tennessee Tech 23, Austin Peay 17
Virginia 62, N. Carolina St. 14

MIDWEST

Air Force 20, Notre Dame 17, OT
Akron 10, Miami, Ohio 7
Ball St. 16, Bowling Green 11
Cincinnati 31, Houston 20
Colorado 20, Kansas 7
Dayton 30, Butler 10
Drake 27, Valparaiso 12
Indiana St. 23, Illinois St. 7
Michigan 27, Indiana 20
Michigan St. 27, Minnesota 9
N. Iowa 38, SW Missouri St. 31
Northwestern 24, Wisconsin 20
Ohio St. 42, Purdue 14
W. Illinois 26, S. Illinois 19

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas St. 38, SE Missouri 9
North Texas 13, New Mexico St. 0
Oklahoma 28, Baylor 24
Oklahoma St. 28, Iowa St. 27

FAR WEST

Arizona St. 48, Southern Col 35, 2OT
Colorado St. 34, San Jose St. 13
Evansville 24, San Diego 23
Hawaii 38, UNLV 28
Idaho 24, Nevada 15
Montana 24, E. Washington 20
Montana St. 24, CS Northridge 17
N. Arizona 51, Sacramento St. 32
Oregon St. 26, Stanford 12
San Diego St. 48, New Mexico 42
Utah St. 39, Boise St. 14
Washington 41, UCLA 21
Washington St. 23, California 18
Weber St. 25, Portland St. 10
Wyoming 42, Fresno St. 21

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Toronto	12	3	0	460	307	24
Montreal	10	6	0	447	484	20
Hamilton	8	8	0	371	484	16
Ottawa	3	13	0	300	459	6

WESTERN DIVISION

Calgary	12	4	0	530	301	24
Edmonton	10	6	0	401	298	20
Winnipeg	8	8	0	367	425	16
Saskatchewan	5	12	0	337	452	10
British Columbia	4	12	0	354	434	8

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Hamilton 25, Winnipeg 15

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 38, Ottawa 25
Saskatchewan 27, British Columbia 19

BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
x-Yomiuri	77	53	0	.592	—
Chunichi	72	58	0	.554	5
Hiroshima	71	59	0	.546	6
Yakult	61	69	0	.469	16
Yokohama	55	75	0	.423	22
Honshin	54	76	0	.415	23

(x-clinched league title)

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

No games scheduled

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
x-Orix	74	50	6	.597	—
Nippon Ham	68	58	4	.540	7
Seibo	62	64	4	.492	13
Kintetsu	62	67	1	.481	14½
Lotte	60	67	3	.472	15½
Daiei	54	74	2	.422	22

(x-clinched league title)

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Lotte 6, Daiei 0

SOCCER

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Bologna 0, Fiorentina 2
Lazio 2, Cagliari 1
Milan 3, Napoli 1
Parma 1, Perugia 2
Piacenza 3, Reggiana 0
Sampdoria 2, Atalanta 0
Udinese 1, Vicenza 1
Verona 2, Roma 1
Bologna 0, Fiorentina 2
Juventus 2, Inter 0

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Caen 3, Strasbourg 0
Cannes 1, Bastia 1
Guingamp 2, Le Havre 2
Lens 2, Rennes 0
Lyon 0, Metz 0
Monaco 4, Nice 1
Montpellier 0, Lille 1
Nancy 0, Marseille 0
Nantes 3, Bordeaux 1

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Real Madrid 6, Real Sociedad 1
Extremadura 2, Zaragoza 1
Valladolid 3, Compostela 1
Athletic Bilbao 2, Tenerife 0
Deportivo Coruna 2, Espanyol 0
Hercules 1, Oviedo 1

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

AZ Alkmaar 2, Graafschap Doetlochem 3
Willem II Tilburg 2, Heerenveen 2
NEC Nijmegen 2, Utrecht 2
Ajax Amsterdam 1, Volendam 1
Vitesse Arnhem 2, NAC Breda 0
Twente Enschede 3, RKC 0
Groningen 2, Fortuna Sittard 0
Sparta Rotterdam 4, Roda JC Kerkrade 0
PSV Eindhoven 7, Feyenoord Rotterdam 2

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Arsenal 0, Coventry 0
Aston Villa 2, Leeds 0
Chelsea 2, Wimbledon 4
Middlesbrough 0, Tottenham 3
Nottingham Forest 1, Derby 1
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Blackburn 1
Southampton 3, Sunderland 0
West Ham 1, Leicester 0
Newcastle 5, Manchester United 0

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

St Pauli 2, Freiburg 0
Borussia Moenchengladbach 2, Hansa Rostock 0
Karlsruhe 1, Werder Bremen 3
Schalke 2, Hamburg 0
Arminia Bielefeld 1, Cologne 4
Duisburg 0, Fortuna Duesseldorf 0
Bochum 2, 1860 Munich 2
Bayer Leverkusen 0, VfB Stuttgart 0
Bayern Munich 4, Borussia Dortmund 0

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION

Dunfermline 1, Dundee United 1
Kilmarnock 2, Raith 1
Motherwell 1, Hibernian 1
Rangers 2, Aberdeen 2

RUGBY UNION

EUROPEAN CUP

POOL A Pontypridd 19, Bath 6; POOL B Leicester 43, Scottish Borders 3
Llanelli 31, Pau 15; POOL C Harlequins 44, Neath 22; POOL D Toulouse 36, Cardiff 20
Munster 49, Wasps 22

HEINEKEN CONFERENCE

POOL A Newbridge 13, Agen 30; Sale 52, Newport 22; Montferrand 76, Glasgow 9; POOL B Bridgend 24, Dinamo Bucharest 24; Castres 61, Treorchy 17; Bristol 16, Narbonne 18; POOL C Connacht 11, Northampton 31; Orrell 23, Toulon 28; Padova 49, Dunvant 11; POOL D Bourgoin 39, Ebbw Vale 3; Swansea 62, Gloucester 12; Begles 32, London Irish 6

CURRIE CUP

SEMIFINALS

Natal 35, Free State 20
Transvaal 31, N.Transvaal 21

EUROPEAN TOUR

IN SICILY, ITALY

Australia 55, Italy A 19

GOLF

WORLD MATCHPLAY CHAMPIONSHIP

Results in the 36 hole final, on the West course played at Wentworth England:

Ernie Els (1), South Africa def. Vijay Singh, Fiji 3 and 2. Third place playoff (18 holes): Mark Brooks (4), U.S. def. Tom Lehman (2), U.S. by one hole.

CYCLING

Tour Of Lombardy

Leading results in the 250-km Tour of Lombardy cycling race in Lombardy, Italy on Saturday: 1, Andrea Tafi, Italy, 5 hours, 51 minutes, 46 seconds; 2, Fabian Jeker, Switzerland, 2:19 behind; 3, Axel Merckx, Belgium, 2:22 behind; 4, Daniele Nardello, Italy, 2:29; 5, Davide Rebellin, Italy, same time; 6, Gianni Bugno, Italy, 3:03; 7, Richard Virenque, France, 3:04; 8, Mauro Gianetti, Switzerland s.t.; 9, Laurent Jalabert, France, s.t.; 10, Andrea Peron, Italy, s.t.

TENNIS

CZECH INDOOR TOURNAMENT

FINAL

David Prinosil, Germany, def. Petr Korda, Czech Republic, 6-1 6-2.

TOULOUSE GRAND PRIX

FINAL

Mark Philippoussis (4), Australia def. Magnus Larsson, Sweden 6-1 5-7 6-4.

MARLBORO CHAMPIONSHIP

SEMIFINALS

Vince Spadea, U.S. def. Jonas Bjorkman 3-6 6-4, 7-5; Patrick Rafter, Australia def. Bryan Black, Zimbabwe 6-2, 5-7, 6-3

ISRAEL OPEN

FINAL

Javier Sanchez, def. M. Ondruska 6-4 7-5.

EUROPEAN INDOOR TOURNAMENT

FINAL

Jana Novotna (4), Czech Republic, def. Martina Hingis (5), Switzerland, 6-2, 6-2.

CRICKET

FIRST TEST

ZIMBABWE VS. PAKISTAN

SUNDAY, IN SHEIKHUPURA, PAKISTAN

Zimbabwe 1st innings: 375 all out
Pakistan 1st innings: 553 allout
Zimbabwe 2d innings: 38-1

THE WEEK AHEAD

Monday, Oct. 21

TENNIS, Stuttgart, Men's ATP Stuttgart Open, through Oct. 27; Santiago, Santiago ATP men's tournament through Oct. 27; Quebec, Women's Quebec City Challenge through Oct. 27; Luxembourg, Women's Luxembourg Open through Oct. 27.

CRICKET, one day tournament, Bangalore,—India vs. Australia.

Tuesday, Oct. 22

RUGBY LEAGUE, Whangarei, New Zealand, New Zealand Maoris vs. Britain.

Wednesday, Oct. 23

SOCCER, World Cup Qualifier, Group 6— Slovakia vs. Faroe Islands; Exhibition, Mexico vs. Ecuador.

CRICKET, one day tournament, Jaipur, India— India vs. South Africa.

RUGBY UNION, Padua, Italy— Italy vs. Australia.

Thursday, Oct. 24

GOLF, Valderrama, Spain — Volvo Masters, through Oct. 27; Tokai, Oklahoma— U.S. PGA Tour Championship, through Oct. 27; Brisbane, Australia— Italy v Australia— The Players' Championship through Oct. 27; Ibaragi-ken, Japan— Dubai Nichirei International, through Oct. 27.

CRICKET, second test, Faisalbad, Pakistan — Pakistan vs. Zimbabwe, through Oct. 28.

Friday, Oct. 25

CRICKET, one day tournament Faridabad, India— Australia vs. S. Africa.

CYCLING, Paris— Tour de France itinery meeting

RUGBY LEAGUE, third test, Christchurch, New Zealand— New Zealand vs. Britain.

SOCCER, various sites— African Champions' Cup semifinals, Shooting Stars vs. JS Kabylie, Zamalek vs. CS Sfaxien; African Cup Winners' Cup, Sodigraf vs. CR Belouizdad, Canon Yaounde vs. Arab Contractors; Confederation of African Football Cup Kenya Breweries vs. Kawkab Marrakesh, Vita Club vs. Etoile du Sahel.

Saturday, Oct. 26

HORSE RACING, Toronto— Breeders' Cup series.

ALPINE SKIING, Solden, Austria— World Cup men's and women's giant slalams through Oct. 27.

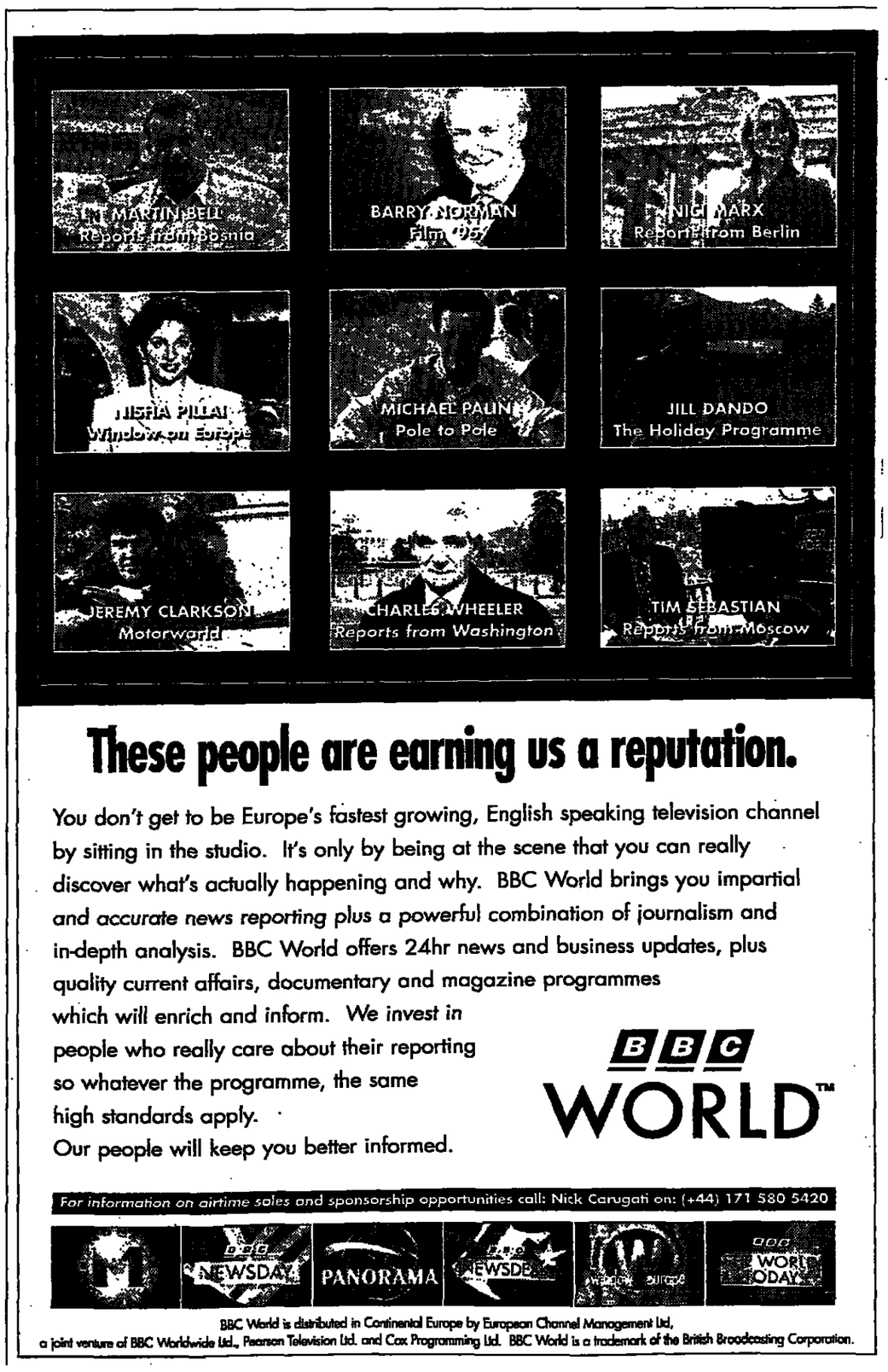
RUGBY CUP, Various Sites— European cup, Pool A Bath vs. Dax, Edinburgh vs. Treviso; Pool B Pau vs. Leicester, Scottish Borders vs. Leinster; Pool C Brive vs. Harlequins, Neath vs. Ulster; Pool D Wasps vs. Toulouse, Cardiff vs. Milan.

Sunday, Oct. 27

CYCLING, Utsunomiya, Japan— Japan World Cup race.

CRICKET, one day, Cuttack, India — India vs. Australia.

HORSE RACING, Paris— Prix Royal Oak (French St. Leger).



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WORLD ROUNDUP

Wasim Scores 257

CRICKET Pakistan's captain, Wasim Akram, hit a career-best unbeaten 257 and broke two world records in the first test against Zimbabwe on Sunday. His innings, which included 12 sixes, came during a test record eighth-wicket stand of 313 with Saqlain Mushtaq.

Pakistan, which had been 183 for six, was all out 553 for a first innings lead of 178. By the close of a fourth day shortened by rain Zimbabwe was 38 for one.

Wasim's stand with Saqlain eclipsed the 65-year-old test record of 246 set by England's Les Ames and Gubby Allen against New Zealand in 1931. His 489-minute, 370-ball marathon also established a record for most sixes in a test.

The previous record was held by England's Wally Hammond, who hit 10 in his 336 against New Zealand at Auckland in the 1932-33 series. *(Reuters)*



Mark Philippoussis hits a forehand against Magnus Larsson.

Novotna Crushes Hingis

TENNIS The Swiss teenager Martina Hingis, her confidence and control suddenly nowhere to be found, was beaten, 6-2, 6-2, Sunday by Jana Novotna in the European Indoors final in Zurich.

"I was a bit sad not to win here," said Hingis, who shed a few tears during the awards ceremony. "But at least I know there are things I can improve on for next season."

Novotna, the No. 4 seed, won in just over than an hour to capture the $150,000 first prize. It was her second title of the year and the 12th of her career.

• Germany's David Prinosil, in a homecoming of sorts Sunday, overwhelmed Czech Petr Korda 6-1 6-2 in the final of the $475,000 Czech Indoor Open in Ostrava.

The 23-year-old German, who was born in nearby Olomouc and emigrated to Germany at 14, took control of the match from the beginning, keeping Korda off balance with his booming serve and crisp groundstrokes.

• Mark Philippoussis of Australia outserved Swede Magnus Larsson to win the first grand prix tournament of his career in Toulouse on Sunday.

Philippoussis, who had previously reached three finals beat Larsson, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4, to claim the $400,000 indoor event. The fourth-seeded Australian dedicated the victory to his manager Brad Robinson who died last week. *(Reuters)*

Biaggi Clinches Title

MOTOR CYCLING Max Biaggi of Italy pulled away from his archrival, Ralf Waldmann, over the final third of the Australian Grand Prix Sunday, to win the 250cc event and clinch his third straight world title.

Garry McCoy of Australia won the 125cc race from Japan's Haruchika Aoki, who finished second and sealed his second straight world title.

Michael Doohan, the world champion, collided with Honda teammate Alex Criville on the final lap of the Australian Grand Prix Sunday, to give Loris Capirossi victory in the final 500cc race of the season. Criville was sixth and Doohan was eighth. *(Reuters)*

Newcastle Stuns The Champion

Reuters

It was a weekend of mounting scores around Europe. Real Madrid had six goals, PSV Eindhoven, seven — against the team that was top of the Dutch league — and Barcelona, eight, but the most impressive scoreline was in England on Sunday: Newcastle United 5, Manchester United 0.

England It was Manchester United's worst defeat in 16 years and gave Newcastle revenge for a string of recent losses to the English champion.

Like many results across Europe over the weekend, it marked a reversal in

EUROPEAN SOCCER

midweek European form. Newcastle had stumbled to a 3-2 defeat by Ferencvaros in Budapest in the UEFA Cup on Tuesday. The next night Manchester United had strolled to a 2-0 Champions' League victory over Fenerbahce in Istanbul.

Darren Peacock, David Ginola, Les Ferdinand, Alan Shearer and Philippe Albert scored for Newcastle as Alex Ferguson's team was outclassed.

Sunday's victory took Newcastle to the top of the premier league with 24 points, five clear of United and three ahead of Arsenal and Wimbledon. Liverpool, whose Merseyside derby against Everton was postponed because of a waterlogged pitch on Sunday, is fourth.

After 12 minutes, Peter Beardsley swung in a corner, Shearer headed the ball across the penalty area and Peacock headed goalward. The referee, after a brief look across to his linesman and despite furious protests from the Manchester United players, ruled the ball had crossed the line.

Ginola scored the second. He wheeled clear of England defender Gary Neville on the edge of the penalty area and slammed a right-foot drive into the top corner of the goal.

Shearer ploughed down the right flank, pulled back a cross and Ferdinand's header crashed off Peter Schmeichel's bar into the net for Newcastle's third.

Shearer scored number four, pouncing on a rebound, and Albert completed Manchester's misery with an fine lob.

On Saturday, Arsenal had moved to the top of the Premier League after a 0-0 home tie with Coventry City. Coventry's goalkeeper, Steve Ogrizovic, was carried off, his face covered with blood, following a tangle with Ian Wright, the Arsenal striker.

With five minutes left Ogrizovic and Wright crashed to the ground and the Arsenal striker appeared to catch the keeper with a flurry of blows. Ogrizovic said Wright deliberately broke his nose.

SPAIN Hristo Stoichkov and the Brazilian stars Ronaldo and Giovanni all scored twice Sunday for Barcelona as it thrashed Logrones, 8-0, and climbed back to the top of the Spanish league.

Logrones had two players sent off and the fiercest competition was between Barcelona strikers. At one stage Stoichkov wrestled the ball from his teammates in his desire to take a penalty.

Davor Suker had a hat-trick and Predrag Mijatovic scored twice as Real Madrid beat Real Sociedad, 6-1, Saturday.

ITALY Juventus opened a one-point lead at the top of serie A after goals from France's Zinedine Zidane and Yugoslav Vladimir Jugovic ruined Inter Milan's unbeaten record in Turin on Sunday.

The 2-0 victory gave Juventus 13 points from six matches, one ahead of AC Milan, who put successive league and European Cup defeats behind them with a 3-1 home victory over Napoli.

Inter, the leader at the start of the day, dropped to third with 11 points.

In the 40th minute, Jugovic played a neat one-two with Michele Padovano and placed a diagonal shot into the far corner.Zidane, dropped for Juventus's European Cup match last week, controlled a clearance from a corner on the edge of the area, and, in one smooth movement, stroked a dipping shot into the bottom corner.

George Weah volleyed Milan ahead in the 40th minute against Napoli. Immediately after halftime, Weah combined with Marco Simone to put Milan two up only for Brazilian Andre Cruz to find another hole in the champions' defence with a 20-metre shot.

But with Napoli threatening a second goal, Roberto Baggio showed glimpses of his old magic to escape his marker in the penalty area and slot Milan's third past Giuseppe Taglialatela.

Perugia coach Giovanni Galeone, at odds with club owner Luciano Gaucci, came out of hospital after suffering heart pains and was told to win at Parma or leave. Galeone's players rallied to their besieged manager's aid inflicting Parma's first home defeat of the season.

GERMANY A brilliant performance from the goalkeeper, Stefan Klos, helped the champion Borussia Dortmund gain a goalless draw at Bayern Munich in the Bundesliga on Sunday.

Bayern stayed level on points with the leader, VfB Stuttgart, which tied, 0-0, at Bayer Leverkusen on Friday. Leverkusen is third with Dortmund fourth.

Hamburg and Karlsruhe, which both scored outstanding victories in the UEFA Cup in midweek, both lost in the Bundesliga on Saturday.

Karlsruhe lost, 3-1, to Werder Bremen and Hamburgwhich looked impressive in its 3-0 victory over Spartak Moscow on Wednesday, lost, 2-0, away to Schalke.

Borussia Moenchengladbach — the only German team to lose in Europe in midweek — won, 2-0, against Hansa Rostock.

FRANCE A last-minute penalty by Antoine Sibierski earned the champion, Auxerre, a 1-1 draw with Paris-Saint Germain, the leader this season, on Sunday.

The Parisians opened the scoring through the former Nantes defender Benoit Cauet in the 35th minute. But Auxerre, despite losing its international playmaker Sabri Lamouchi, reacted in the second half and got the late equalizer in the 90th minute.

RUSSIA Spartak Moscow came from 3-1 down to win, 4-3, away to Torpedo Moscow on Sunday and go to the top of the Russian league by one point with just two games to go.

Rotor Volgograd, which stumbled to a disappointing 0-0 tie at Chernomorets Novorossiisk on Saturday, is second.

NETHERLANDS PSV Eindhoven thrashed Feyenoord Rotterdam, 7-2, on Sunday to regain the lead in the Dutch first division.

PSV has lost 2-1 in European Cup Winners' Cup defeat against Norwway's Brann Bergen on Thursday. In contrast, Feyenoord had enjoyed a 3-0 away win against Spain's Espanyol in the UEFA Cup on Tuesday.

The Rotterdammers scored in the first and last minutes, but the rest of the evening belonged to PSV. Wim Jonk equalized in the 37th minute but the turning point came a minute before half time when Feyenoord defender George Boateng fouled Philip Cocu in the penalty area and was sent off. Luc Nilis scored from the resulting penalty and Feyenoord never recovered.

Ajax Amsterdam, the reigning champion, which beat Glasgow Rangers, 4-1, in the Champions' League on Wednesday, had a less impressive result. Winston Bogarde scored with six minutes left to gain Ajax a 1-1 tie with lowly Volendam. Ajax is sixth in the league.



Carlo Fumagalli/The Associated Press

George Weah, Milan forward, dribbling past the Napoli defender Mirko Taccola in Sunday's match in Milan.



Chris Humphreys/Agence France-Presse

Newcastle's Philippe Albert (right) and teammates celebrating their fifth goal against Manchester United.

The Bronx Bummer: Series Delayed by Rain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The World Series has become the Wet Series, and it could get worse. The opening game of the World Series, in which the the New York Yankees play the Atlanata Braves, was scheduled for Saturday night, but it was postponed because of rain. The forecast was gloomy for Sunday night, too. The first pitch in Game 1 might not be thrown until Monday, which could mean that the Series would be contested without any off days.

Yankee Stadium was a mess Saturday. There were puddles along the right- and left-field lines; every footstep in the grass sank into mud, and both dugouts looked like quagmires. The grounds crew employed wooden benches to prevent the tarpaulin from flying off the field, and the red, white and blue bunting surrounding the Stadium resembled laundry clinging to the inside of a washing machine.

Major League Baseball announced at 1 P.M. on Saturday that the game would be rescheduled to 8:01 Sunday night.

Officials acknowledged that they might face a similar decision Sunday because the possibility of the inclement weather continuing is quite high. Paul Knight, a meteorologist at Penn State University, called the conditions "an intense autumn storm" that would dump at least two to four inches and as much as six inches in some places in the New York metropolitan area.

"It's not going away until late in the day Sunday at the earliest," Knight said.

Pat Courtney of the baseball commissioner's office said a second rainout Sunday night would push Games 1 and 2 to Monday night and Tuesday night at the Stadium with Games 3, 4 and 5, in Atlanta, scheduled for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Games 6 and 7, if they are needed, would probably be played Saturday and Sunday in New York.

If baseball proceeds with the game-a-day schedule, pitching depth would become even more critical and Joe Torre, the Yankee manager, said he would consider adding an 11th pitcher. He does not have to submit his roster until just before the opener is played.

"Monday does not look good, either," said Knight. "It's going to be cloudy and drizzly and in the 50s."

If there is more miserable weather, this could become the latest-ending World Series. Three World Series, including the 1989 World Series between Oakland San Francisco — which included 10 days off after an earthquake — ended on Oct. 28. Game 7 this season is scheduled for Oct. 27.

The rainout forced Torre to insert Kenny Rogers, his shaky left-hander, into his Series rotation for Game 4, just as Torre did when Game 1 of the American League championship series against Baltimore was rained out. Torre had hoped to go with a three-man rotation of Andy Pettitte, Jimmy Key and David Cone, but with Monday's off day eliminated Rogers, the $20 million left-hander who was cuffed around in playoff starts against Texas and Baltimore, will start Game 4.

With Game 1 pushed back at least a day, Bobby Cox, the Atlanta manager, was able to move Greg Maddux from Game 3 to Game 2, which is scheduled for Monday at 7 P.M., and he will work with his usual four days' rest. The rainout also allowed Cox to shuffle his rotation so that Tom Glavine, and not Denny Neagle, will pitch two games instead of one if the series goes seven games.

Another problem for the Yankees, who have not played since their championship victory over the Orioles on Oct. 13: With no off-day scheduled until Friday, Torre will not be able to use Mariano Rivera as much as he would like, putting more of the relief burden on Jeff Nelson and David Weathers.

"It can only help the Braves," Torre said. "With their series against St. Louis going seven games, Bobby couldn't set his rotation up like he wanted to. Now he can."

And Torre can't. While Atlanta and St. Louis were battling for the National League pennant last week, Torre contemplated adding Ramiro Mendoza, a rookie, to the postseason roster and starting the right-hander in Game 4.

Saturday's postponement was the first rainout of a World Series game since 1986, when the seventh game between the Boston Red Sox and New York Mets was delayed a day. *(WP, NYT, LAT)*

■ Rain Threatens Soccer, Too

The weather threatened to turn the showpiece of the first Major League Soccer championship into a miserable evening. The game between Los Angeles Galaxy and D.C. United was scheduled to go ahead at Foxboro, Massachusetts, Sunday, in bone-chilling temperatures, rain and high winds, the Washington Post reported.

"It's just going to make for an ugly game," Galaxy defender Robin Fraser said. "They're going to make mistakes; we're going to make mistakes. Whoever makes the fewest will win. It's a shame because both teams play attractive soccer."



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